# The Irish Times.

## AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 410. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.


E DEFENCE DISCUSSION.
have been expected, the two give effect to the plans of the nce of th country have passed House of Lords without any pily for the country there are t House, or at least none who give public assistance to those country practically defenceless. party in the House of Commons expense of that party, it de and healthy spirit of the vast But it would be a misfor s of the realm so blind and un the reasonable measures which the Government. f course, being in his place, casion. In the main it was a all events it was thoroughly regret, however, for the sake d, that the Tory peer allowed much play. Perhaps it is im genuine Tories extant to forget th, and grow out of the narrow umstances vastly different from be also impossible for a states tendencies to improve those ce. Yet we cannot help lament is precisely speeches like that last night which give the un vulgar declamation. For in Lord Ellenborough call for the oon "every point of the coast establish a sort of *tete du pont*," oing far beyond the limits of ired for the defence of Great e points where an enemy might o defend them, we should have hal twenty millions which is whenever he thinks that he is irs. It is reasonable, it is in adequately cover and protect our arsenals; it is not reasonable to which a military man might de of an enemy's landing should Something must be left, not to t. Cover the main points with a siege; provide the means of rison in each fortified position; fleet and the army. It would be e cowardly to set up strong forts and bay which an enemy might r circumstances. The import the Isle of Wight can hardly s regards the adequacy of de places, we confess that we would on of the Defence Commission than that of Lord Ellenborough. Sandown Bay may be very well the exact number of forts there uisite, which Lord Ellenborough and him may do mischief is in s of our regular army, and of our Volunteers. Such g that the fortifications pro crease of the standing army; ho would peril the empire he standing army, and hence ble defence of our coasts. A elieve that anything can move n drilled and disciplined upon n, and has not been made to live given number of years under tutiny Act. Thus Lord Ellen that Volunteers will do pretty not at all in the open. This, is nothing but a fossil opinion f ultra-military reading. Napo ered Italy with an army that at all, in Lord Ellenborough's many a Volunteer battalion has ll than some Militia regiments. on, on "good authority," frankly at some Volunteer battalions are in operations in the field. We ar army—quite large enough, and the Yeomanry are pro the Volunteers continue to the importance of the duties The Militia and Volunteers enough to provide garrisons for strengthened and tempered with gular soldiers; and there would gular army, and the *élite* of the , together with the Yeomanry, The new works, far from de good troops we can bring into enable us to increase that num ime depots, factories, dockyards, le secure by manning the works ps, everything that can be relied ell in hand to make head in an enemy who might defeat or

be regretted that Lord Ellen his arguments for effective de w a basis. Lord Ellenborough in the Emperor of the French, share his views. But they are hands of the passive resistance rth this distrust as the ground The demand rests upon no hoever were monarch of France, y would be just the same. It is principles, but in the means of s, of warfare, which renders it that we should supplement our more, not only in the shape of y, but men. We are no longer r is lord of the French people, or are bound to place ourselves in a s in which we were 60 years ago, t materially augmenting the force We are bound to keep abreast intain our maritime position, and her to the forbearance of any man rom this point of view all the talk lying on the subject of French e the mark. It will be quite time d denunciations when it is shown an offensive force, or organising ses, so that it might rapidly be on of aggression.—*Globe.*

*nd Pills.*—Atmospheric Changes.—The ng the warm moist weather prevailing, t on the complexion, skin, and nervous rheumatism, colds, and sore throats, ield to the early administration of Hol symptoms presenting themselves, these ld be at once resorted to, when each and either be prevented altogether, or thrown weakest constitution. Erysipelas, blotched at once, before the cleansing, purifying, two remedies; which Royalty itself well-merited praises flow from peer and

FICIAL TEETH.
Y's ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. *ented Application of* *COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,* *olesome, fabulously Light, and Flexib* *celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth,* SSRS. DAVIES, GEON DENTISTS EARL-STREET, DUBLIN. ecimens of Teeth manufactured by be happy to explain the superior advan Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may Consultation free.) ue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon e, or Gutta Percha, when preserved be y their eminently successful and painless t, perfect mastication, and articulations avoided, rendering detection impossible, ith the Pearl Cement; it is composed of ur, and answers where every other kind

Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set Dental Surgery skilfully performed. ARL-STREET, DUBLIN, rom Sackville-street.

BIRTHS.
onstone, the wife of T. Fowell Buxton,
o. 3, Gardiner's-row, the wife of David f a daughter.
tland-square, the Countess of Granard,
unt, Hanbury, Worcestershire, the wife mer Gregory, R.N., of a daughter. hes, the wife of Charles Grey Grey, erary, of a daughter. ynfield, Lismore, the wife of Captain
oodrising Hall, Norfolk, the Lady Ca-

RRIAGES.
et No. 15, London-street, Edinburgh, lexander Fairlie Bruce, Esq., retired Civil Service, son of the late Sir William to Janette Dickie, second eldest Perry, Esq., M.D., Glasgow.
at Ramandroog, near Bellary, Madras es St. John, Lieutenant her Majesty's nd sept of the late Charles William George ldest daughter of Deputy Inspector-
st 18, at St. James', Paddington, by the ck, youngest son of William Stephens, es, Hyde Park, and of H.M.'s Bombay nly surviving child of the late Colonel n years Quartermaster-General of the
ust 15, at the Roman Catholic Church, he Very Rev. Canon Egan, and on the n, according to the rites of the Esta- . Whitaker, Esq., Meeanee, Kimmage, Eugenie, second daughter of Thomas n, King's County.

DEATHS.
tisodare, suddenly, to the inexpressible friends, the Rev. Robert Alexander es Alexander Hamilton, Esq., of Fitz-
residence, Church-ville, Rathdowney, n fever, caught in the discharge of his that district, John Farran Harte, Esq., d 9 months, deeply regretted.
edale Hall, Staffordshire, Anna Maria iate Hugh Alexander Kennedy, M.D., Robert Hugh Kennedy, Commissary- e late Duke of Wellington in the Pe-
, Londonderry, the residence of her s, Esq.; Esther, wife of James Little,
ellington-place, St. Hillier's, Jersey, st son of the late William M'Creight, of , Esq. tton Hall, Warwickshire, the Dowager

DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 23. 2-46 Evening.

"THE IRISH TIMES" ing or Evening Edition, UNSTAMPED: Yearly..........£1 6 6 Half-yearly ........ 0 13 6 Quarterly .......... 0 6 6
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Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4 in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City her Office, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq. by August 23, 1860.

## Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot, Signor Anjelo Luise,
Mdlle. Orvil, Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek, Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita, Signor Kinni,
and Signor Chieriel,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Suggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Marta," "La Favoria" "Rigoletto" "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's, celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the last season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 6s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last week of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family. BENEFIT and last appearance but one of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 24, The performances will commence with the Drama, entitled OUR NELLY.
Tom College - Mr. G. Vincent.
Augustus Coddleson - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
Miss Nelly Bell - Mrs. H. Webb.
GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family.
To be followed by (last time) the original and powerful Drama (in Three Acts), written by Mr. F. Phillips, comedian, entitled a BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.
Roderick Praiseworthy - Mr. H. Webb.
Reginald Prodigal - Mr. George Vincent.
Mr. Caplas Sharke - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To conclude with the new and original Farce, entitled BOWLED OUT.
Mr. Ezekiel Yearner - Mr H Widdicombe.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, AUGUST 24,
M. BLONDIN,
Who crossed the Falls of Niagara, will make his First Appearance, and take his Terrific Walk across the Grounds on a single rope, at an elevation of Fifty Feet, surrounded by a display of Fire Works.
Mr. F. MACCABE the Celebrated Protean Mimic, in his mirth-stirring sketches; the astounding performance of the Jameson Family, the Rocky Mountain wonders; the amusing Marionettes; concluding with a grand display of Firework.
Gardens Open at Six.
Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 6d. extra; Promenade Free.
In consequence of the heavy expense attending this engagement, all complimentary admissions suspended, the press excepted.
Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the performances announced for the Benefit of Mr. KIRBY, are postponed till MONDAY, AUG. 27.

KINGSTOWN.—ATHLETIC GAMES.—These Games will take place THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AUGUST 24th, if the weather be at all favorable, commencing at half-past Three o'clock precisely, and finishing the Athletic Games about Six o'clock. Pass checks will be afterwards issued to parties wishing to see Duvalli's terrific ascent at half-past Eight o'clock, and the Fireworks.
Admission, 1s.; after 7 o'clock, 6d; children half price.
Further Entries can be made on the ground, within ten minutes of the time specified in the Programme for any of the different competitions.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games on MONDAY Next, August 27, 1860, given by the Champion Competition Committee for the Benefit of Mr. JOHN LEVETT, Manager of these Games.
Gentlemen only allowed to compete.
On this occasion most of the Gentlemen, including all the champions who gave such general satisfaction at the Champion Competition, will again compete, and the public can depend on seeing such a trial of skill and strength as is seldom, if ever, witnessed.
Gates Open at Half-past Two. Sports commence at Three precisely, and conclude at Half-past Six o'clock.
A Military Band will attend.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.
N.B.—The Grounds will be properly divided, and anyone forcing themselves from the Back Grounds into the Reserved parts will be immediately expelled from the Gardens.
Programme of Competitions for Men—Flat Races, 100 yards, 440 yards, Half-mile, and 3 Miles Race for a Silver Cup; Hurdle Race 660 yards; Vaulting with the Hands and Pole, High Leap, Standing Leap, and Running Jump. For Lads under 16, 200 yards, and Half-mile Flat Races, 400 yards, Hurdle Race, and Vaulting with the hands. For Lads under 12, 200 yards Flat Race.
Entrance to compete—Three Mile Cup Race, 5s.; other competitions, for which Silver Medals will be given, 2s each; Lads, 1s.
Entries to be made to Mr. J. LEVETT, College Hotel, College-street. Entries close on Saturday, August 25th.

SANDYMOUNT CRICKET GROUND.
By the kind permission of the Sandymount Cricket Club, who have granted the use of their ground to Mr. T. Kirby for the occasion, a second Grand Subscription Fete and Fashionable Promenade will take place on TUESDAY Evening, August 28, 1860, commencing at Five o'clock, with a variety of Athletic Games, and Foot Races, under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen. Entries to be made with Mr. T. Kirby up to Monday evening. By permission a Military Band will attend. After the games a grand display of Fireworks, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Kirby, Pyrotechnic Artist by special appointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the Theatre Royal and Royal Portobello Gardens, 15, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin. On this occasion the Magnificent Display of Fireworks will be equal to those exhibited by Mr. T. Kirby at the last Kingstown Regatta.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL.
At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th. For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN.
Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT,
Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence.
On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of the late MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND.
Conducted by the PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN.
Vocalist—MISS POOLE.
The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Varsoviana," English Quadrilles," "Assault Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz."
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear.
The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open.
Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 3s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 1, to commence at 2.
Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Bussell, Moses, Bray, Shade, States, and Wiseheart, Musicsellers.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.
Mr. JOHN HENRY CHAPMAN, son of the late George Chapman, Esq., late Military Storekeeper of Hongkong, having been solemnly and publicly examined, on two several days, obtained Letters Testimonial qualifying him to practise Surgery.
(By order of the Council)
JOHN BRENNEN, Registrar.

YORK-STREET CHAPEL.
In consequence of the expressed wish of several of the hearers of the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, on last Sabbath, in the METROPOLITAN HALL,
A SERMON will be delivered by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, of Belfast, on this evening. Service at Eight o'clock.

THE Religious Society of Friends think it right to apprise the Public, that RACHEL WILSON MOORE, accompanied by her Husband, has arrived from America, and has been holding "Religious Meetings" in England and Scotland, in the character of a Minister. They are not Members of, nor in any way recognised by, the Society of Friends in this country; nor is it at all responsible for any Doctrines which they may promulgate.
On behalf of the Society of Friends, { SAMUEL BEWLEY, HENRY RUSSELL, JONATHAN PIM, JOSEPH ALLEN.
6, Eustace-street, Dublin, 22nd of 8th Month, 1860.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
J. WILSON MOORE, and RACHEL WILSON MOORE, his Wife, the latter a Minister in the Society of Friends, from Philadelphia, U.S., will hold a RELIGIOUS MEETING, Sixth Day (FRIDAY EVENING), at 7½ o'clock, in the ROTUNDO, which the Public are respectfully invited to attend.
Admission free.
8th Mo. 24th, 1860.

GREAT JUVENILE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.
In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, the Committee have resolved that the above shall be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, and not in the ROTUNDO GARDENS as stated, on This Day, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at Three o'clock.
The Royal Hibernian School, with their excellent Band, will enliven the proceedings with music.
Rev. J. D. Smith, the unrivalled Orator; Mr. Benson, a Coloured Gentleman from the United States; and Mr. Jonathan Revell, the popular head of Hope Missionary, who will sing several Melodies, accompanied with the Concertina, will deliver addresses.
Admission—Children, 1d Adults, 6d.
(By order.)

THE MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.
Notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly General Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Company's Office, at the Broadstone Station, in the City of Dublin, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Directors and statement of accounts, of declaring a dividend, and transacting the ordinary business of the Company.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 20th day of September next, both days inclusive. And after transaction of the said ordinary business, an extraordinary Meeting of said Shareholders will be held at the same place, when the following matters will be submitted for approval—viz.:—
To enable the Company, for the purposes of taking Shares in the Capital of the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company, to raise certain sums of money by the creation and issue of new shares or stock of this Company, and to determine the amount thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Great Northern and Western of Ireland Act, 1859, and the several acts incorporated therewith.
(By order)
HENRY BEAUSIRE, Secretary.
Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd August, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR AUGUST FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 29th August, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock (morning), calling as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blanchardstown | 5.12, a.m. | Fernslock | 6.7, a.m. |
| Clonsilla | 5.20, " | Enfield | 6.22, " |
| Lucan | 5.26, " | Moyvally | 6.30, " |
| Leixlip | 5.34, " | Hill of Down | 6.42, " |
| Maynooth | 5.47, " | Killucan | 7.5 " |
| Kilcock | 5.55, " | | |

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7.30 o'clock, morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at half-past two (calling at intermediate stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about 5 o'clock afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, August 10, 1860.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN, TO WIT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have THIS DAY appointed RANDLE PEYTON, Solicitor, of 83, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, as Election Auditor for the said County, pursuant to Statute.
C. C. W. DOMVILE, Sheriff.
Santry House, 18th Aug., 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on Friday Evening, August 24, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"The Ascension of our Lord, and the Alleged Assumption of B.V.M."
President—Rev. H. C. EADE.
How do we know the fact of the resurrection and ascension of our Lord?
Is it not on the testimony of eye-witnesses, and the direct statement of Scripture?
"Him God raised up the third day, and shewed Him openly; not to all the people, but unto witnesses chosen before of God, even to us, who did eat and drink with Him after He rose from the dead."—Acts x. 40, 41.
"But God raised him from the dead; and He was seen many days of them which came up with Him from Galilee to Jerusalem, who are His witnesses unto the people."—Acts xiii. 30, 31.
"And when He had spoken these things, while they beheld, He was taken up; and a cloud received Him out of their sight."—Acts, i. 9.
Was any one an eye-witness of the resurrection of the Blessed Virgin?
Is there any Scripture for it?
Was any one an eye-witness of the Assumption or taking up into heaven of the body of the Blessed Virgin? Is there any Scripture for it?
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. | Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S.
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. | George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. | Richard Cliffe, Esq. | Captain Hamilton.
FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.
CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those un happy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit *seven* of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves. "Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Contributions already received:—

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lady Griffith | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A Protestant | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Kirke White, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Singleton | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. George Rotheram | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| John La Touche, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| George Casey, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Major-General Porter | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Baron De Robeck | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| C. C. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A Gentleman | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| General Hall | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend to the Orphan | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Gaussen, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Espine Batty, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| K—— | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A. B. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend, per Mrs. West | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| H. C. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. St. George French | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Denny Urlin, Esq. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Rev. B. H. Johnson | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| —— Alexander, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Vincent, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. West | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Dowling, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Wogan, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. R. Geoghegan | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Manders, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Aylmer | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John C. Eeck, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Protestant | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. B—— | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend, J. L. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| James F. Wright, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. M'Clintock | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Major Greene | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| An Opponent of Mixed Marriages | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lady Crofton | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A few Friends at the Meeting | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Stamps (Belfast) | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| G F H, per Rev A M Pollock | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs H K Courtney | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Captain A P Graves | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Postage Stamps (Cork) | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Anonymous, Bangor | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| AK | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| A—— lend | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| A H. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. H. Cooke, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| John Murphy, Esq. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| —— King, Esq., per Rev. James Hewitt | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| William Shaw, per do. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Ball | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| William Sandys, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer | 0 | 10 | 0 |

FOUND, on the Midland Great Western Railway, a small sum of Money. The owner can have it by describing particulars and paying expenses.

THE Ward-Room Officers of her Majesty's ship Ajax will not hold themselves accountable for any Debts contracted by anybody in the name of their Mess, unless authorised by one of the committee.
Her Majesty's ship Ajax, Kingstown, 22nd Aug., 1860.

INTENDED NEW CHURCH AT CLONTARF.
Trustees—Very Rev. Dennis Browne, Dean of Emly; Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq, Rev John Alcock, John Barlow, Esq, Rev Wm Maconchy, Samuel Law, Esq, Rev William Pakenham Walsh. List of Subscribers—His Grace the Lord Primate, £20; his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, £10; the Lord Bishop of Cashel, £50; the Lord Bishop of Cork, £2; Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq, £500; the Ven Archdeacon Gregg (from a fund at his disposal), £300; John E V Vernon, Esq, £100; the Earl Howth, £25; John Barlow, Esq, £50; Samuel Law, Esq, £25; Rev J L Moore, S F, T C D, £10; George Combe, Esq, Q C, £10; Nathaniel Hone, Esq, St Doloughs, £10; Miss Tisdall, Convent House, £10; Mrs and the Miss Barlows, £7; Miss Vernon, £5; Theophilus Jones, Esq, £5; Henry Roe, Esq, £5; William Meade Smythe, Esq, £5; Rev William Barlow, £5; William Faussett, Esq, M D, £5; Miss J Tisdall, £5; Rev W S Grattan Guinness, £5; Archibald Tisdall, £5; Mrs A Tisdall, £5; Miss A C Tisdall, £5; Miss J Tisdall, jun, £5; James A Tisdall, £5; Mr and Mrs Knox, Warrenpoint, £2; Charles Dunne, Esq, £1; Oliver Cramer, Esq, £1; Mrs Nicholson, Balrath, £1; Mrs Kennedy, £1; Mrs Denham, £1; Mr Denham, £1; Miss M Sutton, £1; Miss F Baker, £1; Mr Hart, F T C D, £5; Thomas Gresham, Esq, £20; Edward Wright, Esq, £1; Thomas Lefroy, Esq, £3; Thomas Bushe, Esq, £10; Rev W F Black, £1; John Jameson, Esq, £5; Charles Gaussen, Esq, £5; Miss M Tisdall, £1; Henry De Burgh, Esq, 5s; —Rutherford, Esq, Belcamp, £1. List of Subscriptions for a Residence for a Clergyman, which is intended to be erected in connexion with the New Church—The late Arthur Guinness, £200, being a sum given by him many years since to a similar benevolent project, which was never accomplished; and having been returned to his executors, they have granted it in aid of the fund for building a residence for the Chaplain. A convenient site has been granted by J E V Vernon, Esq, of Clontarf Castle; and it is intended to commence the erection of the Church when sufficient funds have been collected. The Trustees appeal to those who have the means to assist them in this work, remembering that the blessing of the Lord is promised to those who honor Him. Donations will be thankfully received by any of the Trustees, or by the Honorary Secretaries, Arthur E Guinness and Archibald Tisdall, Esqrs, Clontarf.

CAUTION.—MESSRS. W. D. and H. O. WILLS and SONS, Tobacco Manufacturers, Bristol, having seen gross imitations of their Stamp, inform the Public that the best Bird's Eye Tobacco is never sent out without having the name of "W. D. and H. O. Wills, Bristol," upon the packets.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £500,000,
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s. The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s. Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 58s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 66s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Nuys, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W STAPLETON, Esq., Manager 190 Regent-street, London.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d: Contributions since received:—
Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; —Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackle, Esq, £6, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr the, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Miley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Andrews, 2s 6d; Mr. Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, 15s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d; Small sums, 3s 1d.
Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; J H, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, 25, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 23, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mr Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s.; A H, 5s; H, 1s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, £1; E K E, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richardson, Viceregal Lodge, 5s; Hon. John Finlayson, 6d, Lower Baggot-street, 10s; Mrs English, 10s; John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1; G P O (penny post), £2; Miss White, 56, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; A Lady, per Messrs. Alexander Findlater and Co., £1; Mrs Blake, 2s 6d.
Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, £1; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 5s; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James, Percy, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, 10s; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Frederick, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs McEvoy Herbert-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mr Lawler, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Ripton, 31, Upper Merrion-street, 10s; Mrs Gordon, 10s; Mr W Burke, 10s, Middle Abbey-street, £1; Mr Dockrall, South Great George's-street, £1; Mr M Connor, Kimmage, 10s.
Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per do, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (Builder), Talbot-street, 10s.
Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 45, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 58, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J S, £1; Mr Montgomery, 2s 6d; Mrs Behan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 10s; a Lady, 5s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £2; H E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq., £1; H. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £2; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s; P D Jeffers, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square, £1; Joseph Manly, Esq., sen., 10s; Joseph Manly, Esq., jun., 10s.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support, rendered special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

## Education.

SELECT MORNING CLASSES are being formed, at 16 and 17, PRINCE EDWARD TERRACE, BLACKROCK, for the Instruction of Young Ladies in the following branches of Education:—
French, .. .. M. Dufloe.
German, .. .. Dr. Schulthels.
Drawing and Painting, from Models and Copies, } Mr. G. Sharp, A.R.H.A.
Class Singing, .. .. Mr. J. Hill.
LECTURES.
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Dr. Lover, M.D.
Theory and Practice of Music—Dr. Smith, Mus. D.
Information respecting terms and hours can be obtained on application to the Misses LEISHMAN.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.
Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.
No. 10, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
Mr. F. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.—Business was resumed (God willing) on the 13th of August next.
At the July Entrance Examination into Trinity College, the number of candidates being 96, Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the school, obtained first place.
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the late Examinations Mr. E. M. Larminie, direct from the School, obtained Twenty-second Place.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Examinations held last May for Addiscombe, Mr. Edin and Walker, direct from the School, obtained Seventh Place.
Kingstown, 23rd July, 1860.

ENGLISH, MERCANTILE, AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, 1, KILDARE-PLACE, KILDARE-STREET.
Mr. BELL, Professor of Elocution and English Literature, author of "The Theory of Elocution," "The Modern Speaker," &c., &c., begs to state that the business of this Establishment was resumed on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st. Elementary Classes in English, French, and Latin, will be immediately commenced.
LIST OF TEACHERS, 1860.
The English Course........ Mr. BELL, Mr. GALVAN, Mr. BRANDON, and Assistants.
The Mercantile Course........ Mr. M'GORIAN, and Assistants.
The Classical and Science Course........ Mr. GALVAN, A.B., Ex-Schol. T.C.D.
Natural Philosophy........ Dr. LOVER.
Music, Singing, &c........ Mrs. LEFROY, and Mr. LOGIER.
Dancing, Exercises, &c........ Mr. GARBOIS.
French Language and Literature........ Monsieur DUFLOE.
Italian ditto ditto ........ Signor MARANI.
German ditto ditto ........ Dr. SCHULTHEIS.
Drawing (Landscape and Engineering)........ Mr. ENGLEHEART.
*** Scriptural and Catechetical lectures are kindly delivered each week by the Rector of the Parish. Separate Religious instruction is provided for those pupils who do not attend the Church of England.

## Lodgings.

WANTED, by a Young Man, Lodging with a respectable family.—Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), "L. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

## Auctions.

ARDCUANE, GLENAGEARY, KINGSTOWN.
CROPS ON THE FOOT.
Oats, Potatoes, Mangel Wurtzel, and Turnips.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THIS DAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, 1860, on the Lands of Ardcuane, Glenageary, Kingstown.
2 Acres luxuriant Black Tartary Oats.
2 " Potato Do.
14 " Prime Scotch Down and Kemp Potatoes, fit for market.
2 " Mangels and Turnips.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—An adequate deposit at sale, the balance before the removal of the crops.
Sale at 12 o'clock.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, and Coal Merchant, 4, Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION.—The Sale as hereunder particularised has been POSTPONED from the 25th of August to SATURDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, at One o'clock, at the
QUAY OF BALLINA.
The Substantial Ship WANDERER, of Ballina; British-built, Brigantine-rigged, 111 tons register; has lately undergone extensive repairs, and is now in excellent order. Length, 76 feet 6-10ths; breadth, 23 feet; depth in hold, 10 feet 45-10ths.
She sails remarkably fast, and is admirably adapted for the coasting trade; her sails and tackle are in perfect order; is fully found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once. Now lying at the Quay of Ballina.
Further particulars to be had of THOMAS M'ANDREW, Esq. Solicitor, Ballina; or
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina, County Mayo.
Ballina, 16th August, 1860.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BANKRUPT PROPERTY.
In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, the Goods and Chattels of the Bankrupt, consisting of the following:—
About 110 tons of iron, comprising English, Swedish, crown plating, nail rod, hoop and sheet; a large quantity of steel, about 20 tons of metals, comprising pots, pans, kettles, ovens, cart boxes, plough and sock plates, down pipes, eve runs and hopperheads, &c.; a large quantity of lead piping, draught chain, horse and cow, ditto; register, half-register, and skeleton grates; smiths' bellows; wheels and pinions, files and rasps; sacks, rope, tarred do.; sledges and hammers; nuts and screws; fire brick, tiles, roofing, oven and floor do; shovels and spades; calf, kid, and goat skins; metal boilers, chimney tops, a quantity of Bangor tin slates; cart hames; scythes and handles, reaping hooks.
A very large quantity of Timber, comprising yellow pine, planks in various lengths, oak, birch, elm, and lumber; about forty tons of smith's and ten tons of house coal; horse, cart, and tackle; weighing machines, a lot of barrel flour, several rolls of asphalte for roofing purposes, with various other building materials.
All the Household Furniture, comprising tables, chairs, piano, chests of drawers, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, rugs, fenders, and fire irons; window hangings, pictures, clock, chimney ornaments, kitchen furniture and utensils.
On THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, at Twelve o'clock, sharp, the sale will commence with the timber and coal.
On FRIDAY, the 7th, commencing the same hour, with the timber and slates; and
On SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and following days, until all is sold off, the iron, steel, metals, ropes, weighing machine, horse, cart, and tackle, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY will be announced the day of sale of the furniture. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per cent.
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer.
Ballina, August 23, 1860.

BANKRUPT SALE.
In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.
TO BE SOLD by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, on board the Vessel, the Brigantine "WILLIAM," of Ballina, now laying at the Port of Sligo, with all her sails, boat, rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as same now lie, in one Lot.
This Vessel was built at Prince Edward's Island, in the year 1830, is in thorough repair, and has been fully found in sails and rigging. She is 107 90-100 tons register; length, 74 feet 1-10th; breadth, 21 feet 1-10th; depth, 12 feet 1-10th; sails fast, and requires little outlay to send her to sea.
The Biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy, who will approve of the purchase or not.
For inventory and further particulars, apply to MICHAEL LARKIN, Solicitor for Assignee 1, Merchant's-quay; H. PAGET BOURKE, Solicitor for Mortgagee, 85, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.
The Purchaser to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
Ballina, 23rd August, 1860.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 232, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand
Broughams, | Phaetons,
Clarences, | Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums, | Dog Carts,
Britskas, | Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons, | &c. &c., &c.

## Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING,
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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A YOUNG MAN, wishes to obtain a Situation as Gardener, and would take charge of a farm if required; has no incumbrance; his wife would take charge of a lodge; can give satisfactory reference as to integrity and capability.—Address "M.G.," 149, James'-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

## Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, a pious, active Curate, of Evangelical views, to assist a resident Incumbent in a manufacturing town in Yorkshire; as the church is large, a strong clear voice is indispensable; stipend £100.—Address "Clericus," 28, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.

WANTED, One or Two Smart, Intelligent Men, of good address, to SOLICIT ORDERS in the West of Ireland for New ILLUSTRATED WORKS.—For particulars address "W. Z. B." care of W. J. Grant, Organist, Westport.

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE.
The Board of Superintendence of City Prisons will, on SEPTEMBER the 5th, 1860, proceed to ELECT a fit Person to act as STOREKEEPER and ASSISTANT CLERK for GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE PENITENTIARY. Salary, £60 per Annum, with Rations and Apartments.
Applications to be lodged with me, in the Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, before Four o'clock p.m., on SEPTEMBER the 4th, 1860.
JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1860.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged .. | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. do. second do. seven do. do. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. do., second quality, five years engaged .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged .. | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Second quality do., five years engaged .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged .. | 2 | 5 | 0 |

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address—
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
15, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents,
15, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

AUSTIN'S UNRIVALLED COLLECTION OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, AND FOREIGN FANCY GOODS
(The most Extensive and most Valuable Collection in the Kingdom.)
6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
DRESSING CASES WITH GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATED FITTINGS.
ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING, WRITING AND DRESSING CASES, IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO LEATHERS, &c.
A magnificent assortment of Elegant Novelties, suited for Presents, well worthy the attention of intending Purchasers.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marqueterie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps Muslins, &c.
Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
GUNPOWDERS, Freshest and Best, "for straight shooting" (irrespective of make), Percussion Caps, Cartridge Wadding, &c., by ELYS, BROTHERS, LONDON."
A few Prime Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., with every article in Sporting Ammunition, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest paying Cash Prices,
on Sale, at
ARTHUR WHITE'S
Gunpowder Office,
Sporting Ammunition and Window-Glass Warehouse,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey)
DUBLIN.

## Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each 0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

GENUINE
GERMAN SELTZER WATER,
Imported and Re-carbonated by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW,
DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE,
DISEASED GUMS!
SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.
"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.
N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST,
ERSON'S DRUG HALL,
39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville street; and BEWLEY EVANS AND CO. 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Disease arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefitted thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute Liverpool.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED)

The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's, THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith, No. 111, GRAFTON STREET, Opposite the Provost's.

☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish. They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases. They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on such terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches. We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch. C. MARSH and CO., 34, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety. WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 100 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with some very beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered. THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, Jewellery and French Clock Wareroom, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's. Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Fules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicine included.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

Favourable reports of the state of the weather throughout the country have arrested the downward tendency of the English Stock market, which closed with a fractional improvement. Our Funds also advanced about one-sixteenth per cent. for the same reason; in fact, the barometer is for the time the surest guide to Stock operations, the Italian difficulty having been long since discounted.

Bank of Ireland Stock produced yesterday's value; Nationals gave way no less than £1 7s. 6d. per share, and closed with sellers; Royals recovered one quarter, and Hibernians continued in demand.

In Steam, Atlantics were dealt in at yesterday's price, closing rather weakly; City of Dublin Halves realised £54, being 2½ per cent. in advance of the previous value of the £100 shares; the issue of 1836 also advanced considerably, and both denominations closed strongly; Dundalk Steam Shares made a trifling advance.

The only dealing in the Mining Securities was that in Connorrees, which changed hands at a slightly increased value. General Mines were in request, and Mining Company of Ireland were offered at £13, the buying price being £12½.

Alliance Gas gave way one-sixteenth, and closed with sellers; a reduction was also marked in National Assurance to the extent of one-quarter.

The transactions in the Railway market continued to be on a limited scale. Cork and Bandons realised last rate, at which there continued sellers. Cork and Passage gave way one-quarter, a few shares remaining unsold. Dublin and Wexfords realised last price, an improved rate being required for further negociations. Midland Great Westerns declined fractionally, but closed with buyers. An enhanced price was offered for Dublin and Belfasts. There were sellers of Dublin and Droghedas (£75 shares). Irish South Easterns and Newry and Rostrevors at last rates in each case.

In Preference Securities, the business was also limited Cork and Bandon 5½ per Cents. were quoted at last price and appeared steady. Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents. and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (Class A) were similarly negociated, the former closing with sellers, and the latter with buyers. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock was not dealt in, but the nominal quotations were £98⅛ to £98¼. Waterford and Limerick 5 per Cents. were inquired for, and the 6 per Cents. were on sale.

The report of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, now in the hands of the proprietors, shows that the affairs of the company are of a steadily progressive character. By the traffic table annexed to the report there appears an increase over last year's receipts of £991 in the Wicklow line, and £174 in the Kingstown line, the result being an available balance, over all charges and deductions, of £6,576, which pays the full dividend on the Six per Cent. Preference Shares, and leaves a surplus of nearly £600.

The general comparative traffic table in the Stock Exchange Official List is of a most satisfactory character, there being an increase of revenue in nearly all the leading Railways. The Kingstown line is the only exception to this rule; but the state of the weather sufficiently accounts for this falling off.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 92⅝ ⅞ |
| Ditto account, 12th September | 92⅝ |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock | 92⅝ ¾ |
| Ditto for account, 12th September | 92⅝ ¾ |
| BANKS. | |
| Bank of Ireland | 237½ |
| National Bank | 60⅛ |
| STEAM. | |
| Atlantic (Limited) | 5⅛ |
| City of Dublin | 10¾ |
| Ditto issue of 1836 | 5¾ |
| Dundalk (Limited) | 10⅛ ¼ |
| MINES. | 20s 6d |
| Connorree (Limited) | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | 9⅝ |
| Alliance and Consumers Gas | 37½ |
| National Insurance | |
| RAILWAYS. | 14 |
| Cork and Bandon | 11 |
| Cork, Blackrock, and Passage | 5⅞ |
| Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford | 54½ |
| Midland Great Western and Royal Canal | |
| RAILWAY PREFERENCES | 6⅞ |
| Cork and Bandon, 5 per cent. perpetual | 98⅛ |
| Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual | |

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock. The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Frid. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per cent. Consols | | 92⅝ ¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ ⅝ | 92⅝ | |
| Ditto for Account | 92⅞ ¾ | 92¾ | 92⅝ ¾ | 92¾ | | |
| 3 per cent. Reduced | | | | | | |
| New 3 per cent. Stock | 92⅞ ¾ | 92⅞ ¾ / 92⅝ ¾ | 92¾ / 92¾ | 92¾ ⅝ / 92⅞ | 92¾ ⅝ / 92⅝ | 92⅝ ¾ / 92⅝ ¾ |
| Ditto for Account | | | | | | |
| Bank Stock | | | | | | |

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| OPENING PRICES. | |
| Consols Money, | 92⅞ 3 |
| Account, | 93 |
| New Threes, | 93⅛ ¼ |
| NOON PRICES. | |
| Consols Money, | 92⅞ 3 |
| Account, | 93 |
| New Threes, | 93⅛ ¼ |
| 1 P.M. PRICES. | |
| Consols Money, | 92⅞ 3 |
| Account, | 92⅞ 3 |
| New Threes, | 93⅛ ¼ |
| 2-15 P.M. PRICES. | |
| Consols Money, | 92⅞ 3 |
| Account, | 92⅞ 3 |
| New Threes, | 93⅛ ¼ |
| CLOSING PRICES. | |
| Consols Money, | 92⅞ 3 |
| Account, | 92⅞ 3 |
| New Threes, | 93⅛ ¼ |

SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills par 3 prem.; Eastern Counties 55½; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 31; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½; London and North Western, 102; Midland Stock, 124⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾ ¼; Bank Stock, 231½; Caledonian, 94; Turkish (old), 73⅞; Great Western, 72½; Mexican, 21½; North British, 64⅛ ⅞; York and North Midland, 81½; Great Northern 117½; Great Northern A, 117½; South Eastern, 88⅞ ¼; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71⅞ 2; London and South Western, 92½. Consols have been inactive all morning at 92⅞ to 93; scarcely anything doing. Shares without any particular change in price, and equally idle with Consols. Canadian steady. French little doing.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—Funds rather firm, the appearance of the weather being more favourable; but the improvement in the price of Consols does not exceed 1-16th per cent. British Railway stocks exhibit an average advance of about ⅛ per cent. Business in every department of the Stock Exchange is languid.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse firm. Rentes which opened at 68·5 were finally quoted at 68·15, or ten cents. higher than yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

It appears from recent quotations that gold is one-tenth dearer in Paris than London, and the English mint price is nearly one-tenth per cent. dearer in Hamburg than London. Consols opened at a fractional decline, and showed increased heavines before the close. A general return of dullness has been witnessed in the Stock Exchange to-day. There has been a full demand in the Discount market to-day at the Bank rate, but in the Stock Exchange the supply of money remains ample at 2 to 2½ per cent. Letters announce that the whole of the specie of the Malabar, about £280,000, has been recovered. About £40,000 in fine gold was sent to the Bank to-day. Railway market has been flat, and closed at a general decline.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

Funds continue subject to atmospheric influence, with the return of rain, which has caused a further slight advance in the Corn market to-day. Consols have fallen ⅛ per cent. The purchase of gold at the Bank contributed to restrain the downward tendency. Share markets were extremely dull. British Railway Stocks in several instances were weak. The principal feature in the Stock Exchange to-day was the continued demand for American Railway Securities. There is no new feature in the Discount market. A farther sum of £40,000 in British gold was sent into the Bank to-day. About £14,000 was taken for abroad, in addition to a moiety of the £10,000 by the Canada. The London Western traffic returns shew this week an increase of £5,231. During the past week there have been daily increasing transactions in London on American securities.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, AUGUST 23.—A moderate supply of stock on sale to-day. Calves have advanced 2d per eight pounds, and prime beasts and sheep command very full rates. Otherwise the trade is inactive. Prices—Beef, 3s 2d to 5s 4d; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 6d; veal, 4s to 5s 4d; pork, 4s to 5s per eight pounds, &c. Supply—Beasts, 1,100; sheep and lambs, 10,800; calves, 420; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts, 700; sheep and lambs, 2,500; calves, 298.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 23.—Sugar—348 hhds. and 4 tierces, Porto Rico chiefly, sold at 39s to 45s 6d for low to fine grocery, being the previous value. Coffee—Large sales to-day; market scarcely so firm; plantation Ceylon selling slowly at 68s to 88s 6d for middling to fine. Tea—No change. Rice very firm; at auction 400 bags of ordinary red cargo Bengal sold at 10s to 10s 6d, being very dear. Rum—Steady demand at full rates. Saltpetre—A small lot very superior 7¾ per cent., held for 42s 2d. Pepper firm. Tallow is firm, 51s 6d paid on the spot; 51s 6d offered for the last three months; 52s 6d demanded for spring.

LONDON WOOL SALES, AUGUST 23.—The sales have gone off freely at full prices, but nearly the whole of supplies offered was taken for home use. Messrs Jacomb disposed of 2,900 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 23.—Market very firm. Sales probably about 8,000 or 10,000; imports, 8,543; previously, 25,916.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 23.—8,000 bales sold, including 10,000 on speculation and export. Market very firm.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, AUG. 23.—Fair attendance at market this morning, which opened with some show of activity, in consequence of the weather continuing wet, but as the day bore on the weather cleared up, and the business done was only moderate. Holders, however, were very firm. We raise our quotations as follows:—On English wheat, 2s per quarter; French and American, 3d to 4d per 70 lbs. Flour, 2s a sack and barrel. Oats, 1d per 45lbs. Oatmeal, 1s per load. Indian corn, 1s per quarter; and beans, 6d per quarter.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, AUGUST 23.—Good supplies of wheat, for which much higher rates were demanded, but at an advance of 1s per qr; barley, 6d to 1s per qr higher; fine oats held for 1s per qr more; beans, 1s to 2s per qr higher; best peas, 1s higher. Most of the millers advanced the retail price of flour to 3s 4d per sack.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, AUG. 23.—(Messrs. Tiernan's Report.)—A smaller supply of cattle than on last Thursday, the demand for which was good, and prices were maintained. At the close a clearance was effected. Sheep and lambs in small supply; demand fair, and prices unchanged. Top Scotch, 75s to 78s per cwt; ditto, Irish, 75s; middling and inferior 65s to 70s; inferior, 55s to 60s. Mutton 6½d to 7½d per lb Lambs, 7d to 7½d per lb.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 23.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 88s; sixths, 64s; 2,500 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET AUGUST 23.—New oats, 14s 4d to 14s 9d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of foreign wheat are large; of all other grain small. The little English wheat on sale this morning brought the extreme prices of Monday last, and on the business done in foreign an advance of 1s per qr. was realised, but transactions were limited. Spring corn of all descriptions is firm at Monday's prices. The nominal top price for town-made flour is raised to 57s per sack.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

| | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Beans. | Peas. | Flour. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | 910 | — | 20 | — | — | 540 sks |
| Scotch | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Irish | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Foreign | 14,210 | 5,230 | — | — | — | 10,650 brls / 2,530 sks |

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

At this day's corn market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade, and of buyers from a distance; however, the weather being fine and more settled-looking, the advance established since Friday was resisted, and ultimately only a moderate business was done in wheat and flour at the rates of that day, being an advance on the week of 3d per 100 lb., and 1s 6d to 2s per barrel and sack. Oats and oatmeal in moderate demand at an improvement of ½d per 45lb. and 6d per load. Barley, beans, and peas, were 2d to 3d per 60lb. and 6d per qr. dearer, but the sale limited. Indian corn was in request, but holders asking 1s 6d per qr. advance, less business resulted than might have been expected.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY

The supply of beasts was larger than on this day week. There was a fair demand for the primest heifer and bullock beef, at nearly former quotations; but second-rate and coarse beasts sold at from 10s to 20s per head reduction in prices. The supply of sheep was also larger, with a moderate demand at ½d per pound under former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 63s per cwt., sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 48s to 56s per cwt., sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 7½d per pound, in sink; inferior and ewes, 6½d per pound in sink; veal, 7½d per pound in sink; lambs, 22s to 34s per cwt. in sink.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, AUGUST 23.—Firkin butter, first quality, 102s; second quality, 96s; third quality, 90s per cwt. Cool butter, 9½d to 11d per pound.—J. Macken, Inspector.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| America (Portland) [D] | Ten a.m., Aug. 24. |
| America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] | Ten a.m., Aug. 26. |
| Spain and Portugal [8], India (Bombay) [8] | One p.m., Aug. 26. |
| India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles | Six p.m., Aug. 26. |
| .. | One p.m., Aug. 28. |
| America (New York) [8] | Six p.m., Aug. 29. |
| Constantinople | Ten a.m., Aug. 31. |
| America (Portland) [D] | |

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily; Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"Our Nelly," Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment, "A Bird in the Hand Worth Two in the Bush." To conclude with "Bowled Out."

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb. In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters. N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment. J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

Galashiels, August 18th, 1860.

WE beg respectfully to inform our numerous Friends and the Public in general, that we have just left Glasgow and are now in this celebrated Scotch Tweed Manufacturing District, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Autumn and Winter trade.

Our object in making this announcement is to assure our Patrons the anxiety we feel in thus arranging for the early introdution into our Establishments of every article of merit and character for which Scotland stands so justly pre-eminent in her Tweed Manufacture, and, therefore, beg particular attention to the far-famed Bannockburn and Nickerbocker Tweeds, which, with every article in our Scotch Tweed Department, is previously shrunk at the Manufacturers, and thereby insuring a durability in the wear hitherto unknown.

Our First purchases in the above Markets are in course of arrival, and will be ready for inspection on TUESDAY, 21st inst., and following Days. An early call is respectfully solicited from gentlemen preparing for Shooting and other Excursions, and whose orders will, at all times, have that promptitude which has gained for our Establishment the highest patronage in the kingdom.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

# The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

"GARIBALDI has disembarked with 3,000 men at "Castello Fiume." "Garibaldi has landed with his "army at Bagnara." "Garibaldi has landed with "3,800 men at Meleto." "Garibaldians have landed "at Basilicata." Such were the telegrams received from Naples yesterday morning, all exhibiting the panic of the Neapolitan officials. For them there were a dozen Richmonds in the field. Every detached band of Garibaldians, moving so silently and so rapidly, was an army under the especial direction of Garibaldi. His plan now appears to have been to throw his troops on shore in many quarters, and thus distract the Neapolitans. Meleto is the most southern port of Italy, and from that point through the straits up to Palmi is alive with Garibaldians. The Appenines branch out into spurs which touch the shore. The Cacciatori of the Alps know how to take advantage of natural fortifications. As at Marsala they collected behind hills and broke through ravines upon Palermo, so here they have swarmed upon the coast and closed round Reggio. The details of the movement on Palermo have been strictly followed in the march upon Reggio, even to the stranding of one of Garibaldi's steamers, and the firing of the Neapolitans upon her hull after the men had landed. Whatever be the spirit of the Neapolitan army, that of the fleet is not remarkable for vigilance or for loyalty. In the army there are Bavarians, Swiss, and Austrians, who, no doubt, will fight hard, but the navy is manned by Italians, who have proved they will not fire upon Italian men, though for form's sake they batter the empty hulls of their ships.

Reggio has fallen, and this is a proof of what a name can do, when that name is coupled with a righteous cause. Reggio was strongly fortified, and garrisoned, according to Neapolitan accounts, by 25,000 men. Its possession gives Garibaldi full possession of the Straits. The distance across to Messina is but 13,500 yards. A couple of rifled guns on either side is sufficient to "stop the way." Now the Sicilian exiles and men of Central Italy can pour into the Continent in swarms. Fast as transports can cross that narrow way will recruits be conveyed. King Bomba has nothing left but flight with his treasures. The Museo Bourbonico has been rifled, it is true; but, if the golden statue of Italy have been stolen by Royal hands, the living figure of Liberty remains, and is a rich equivalent.

If it be true that Basilicata is in arms, and that Garibaldians have landed there, the flight of the King is hastened. The Appenines divide the province of Naples from that of Basilicata. The mountains take a bowlike sweep from Terracina to Cape Palinuro. Within the mountains lies Naples; outside of them Garibaldi's men. Through the ravines, under thickets, and by the beds of torrents, Garibaldi will break upon Naples, as he did upon Palermo and Reggio. The guns of St. Elmo are planted to sweep the streets of Naples, but the enemy will be outside. The guns of the Mole are useless, for there is no enemy seaward. The capitulation of Palermo is about to be repeated. Thus ends the all to clever paction of Villafranca. There can be no "confederation" of jealous satrapies, no protected Bourbon at Naples, no contemptible scion of petty princedoms at Modena or Parma. If Piedmont boldly annex Naples, and proclaim Italy to be one and undivided, gone is the dream of French predominance. The twenty-six millions of Italians who drove out the Austrians will not bow their necks willingly to France. This time there will be no demand for rectification of frontiers or securities. Garibaldi is no Frenchman, though his native city, Nice, be now French. That sting maddened Garibaldi, and shivered the splendid policy of France. These victories have been won without the help of any most disinterested ally, who fights for an idea. France has not earned any compensation by the sacrifice of blood or treasure. She has been paid, and the receipt is given. Europe is less inclined to favour the demands of France now than she was a year since. The nations have awakened, and stand ready and armed. We shall learn that France is busily engaged at present in developing her resources. That is all.

But between free Piedmont and liberated Naples lies the sunless and gloomy realm of the Papacy. In them are some thousands of outcasts, from all known States, under a French General, commanded by a Cardinal Secretary of War. There are some hundreds of Irishmen, too, fighting, no unusual thing, on the wrong side. They contemplate as part of their drill the gridiron on which St. Lawrence was roasted, the steps which led to Pontius Pilate's house, and the pillar of the Flagellation. No doubt they suppose they are fighting on the scene of the redemption. In their shrewdness they but anticipate the natural progress of events. They will soon perambulate the streets of Jerusalem if they remain the guardians of the Pope. An inanimate belt of paralysed humanity cannot extend between the members of Italy. Pressed by Piedmont on the one side and liberated Naples on the other, the Papacy must be expelled. If Antonelli were wise, he would make terms with Piedmont, but lately pronounced heretical. Victor Emmanuel will forgive the anathema which could not injure him, and will allow a palace and a garden to the representative of the Borgias. Else, the choice lies between captivity at Avignon, under the name of hospitality, or a reign in Jerusalem, under the protectorate of Abd-el-Kader The Merciful.

THE Glendalough Branch of the Church Education Society held its annual meeting yesterday, in the great room of the Court-house, Wicklow. During the past year, not a single school has been lost to the Society. At the Committee meetings there has been no discussion, for all the proceedings were unanimous. A most encouraging feature of the year was the strong attachment manifested to the society by the laity, to whom the question of Church Education really belongs. The Committee disavow any intention of embarrassing her Majesty's Government as respects the so-called National System of Education; they would think it a high privilege to co-operate with the State in the education of the people. The maintenance of the schools is felt to be a heavy burden, and the Committee would only be too happy to receive assistance from the State, did their conscience allow them.

The Committee put the difficulty under which they labour in a clear light. "They do not wish to "compel any one, child or adult, to read the Bible, "but what they object to is—that, *within their own* "*schools*, they should be required to give pledges at "variance with what they believe to be their bounden "duty. It is not merely that they are not allowed "to instruct the children who resort to their schools "in the Word of God, but that they should daily "see these children dishonour to that Holy Word, "by leaving the school when it is about to be read; "and yet, that by solemn compact they should be "hindered from inviting them to read it, and from "uttering a single word of warning or reproof."

The Report however, is so ably and clearly drawn up that we will print it *in extenso* in to-morrow's impression, as one of the most important documents respecting a most vital question. To-day we give an ample report of the meeting which adopted it, and from both we are confirmed in our anticipation that the agitation of the question has been attended with the greatest benefit to the Church Education Society. The laity have taken a deeper interest in its affairs, its income never was so flourishing; and the results of open and insidious attempts to undermine the Church Education Society have only tended to show how deeply it is loved and cherished by sound-hearted Protestants.

THE Commissioner for inquiry into the supply of water for Dublin, and the quality of that supply, is still engaged collecting evidence. Some important and interesting information has been gained already. We wish we could say the information was always pleasant. We can look without dismay upon pictorial representations of multitudinous infusoriæ; we may wonder at their unshapely heads, ghastly eyes, and serrated tails. They are only printed, and immovable; and, by a fiction very common in life, we imagine they never come in closer contact with us, because we do not see them alive. It appears, however, that those of us who drink cold water swallow, not only a considerable quantity of powdered limestone, chalk and flint rock, but whole myriads of strange animals. The secret is now explained how fever patients or monomaniacs can live upon water alone. It contains, we are told, innumerable families of spongillæ, strange creatures, half animal and half plant, but all having mouths. There are worms of a skipjack character, whose duty in the world of waters seems to be to shoot off at continual tangents, frightening their fellows; there are *rotatoriæ*, queer beings, of a wheel-like shape, for ever in rotation; and there are cloudy spectral forms, such as appear in the Temptations of St. Anthony. These, for our comfort, are oviparous, viviparous, or gemniferous. Nay, some of these, when they have a mind to people a lake or cistern, split into pieces, when every fragment becomes a complete animal. Very interesting to study are all these creatures, but very unpleasant to drink. We can understand the virtues of cold boiled water, but it is fearful to think that the "sparkling cup of "liquid clear" is full of creatures of every questionable shape.

But the whole world is a mass of the preyers and the preyed on. The air we breathe is laden with animal germs, and we cannot go about the streets armed with anti-animalcial respirators. Our business is to select the purest water we can, and that most free from animal germs. And here we may ask, is there not insect life in the waters of Ballysmutten, or Coy Ford, or the Dodder, as well as in the canal? Have the specimens from all been taken on the same day, and under the same circumstances? We undertake, by a sly poke in the mud or sand, to procure most horrible specimens from the purest stream.

It is clear, however, that we have very abundant sources of supply, and plenty of plans to select from. No fewer than 17 different proposals have come before the Commissioner already. The cost of these varies very much—one exceeds £250,000, while another is but £110,000. And then there will be the annual charge of keeping up works proportionate to the expense of their first formation. Now, we are as anxious as any person breathing for an ample supply of pure, wholesome water for all, though we do not go so far as to compel landlords of houses whose rental is £5 a year to keep their tenants in an unfailing supply of brass cocks and leaden cisterns. Pure water, and plenty of it, is a necessity for such a city as this. But the Commissioner let fall rather an important expression on Wednesday. He said, "that the quantity of the "supply appeared to be tolerably sufficient, and that "the question was, therefore, one of quality." Would it not be well, then, to try the effect of proper filtration before we enter upon the erection of works which must entail a very heavy amount of taxation upon a city already overburdened.

The *Times* on the salutary Experiences of the Irish Adventurers at Rome:—

People may easily see too much of one another. This is an old maxim, and yet Mr. Smith O'Brien has apparently forgotten it, when he takes it for granted it is a matter for congratulation that the Irish and the Italians have seen so much of each other lately. Such better acquaintance can have but one result, Mr. Smith O'Brien thinks. This is the theory of after-dinner toasts and speeches. It is one of the pleasing dreams and delusions of the human race—that distant vision of a "better acquaintance," which, thanks to a kindly Providence, generally remains a vision to the last. In the distant horizon, however, of the imagination, in an "Araby the blest" of human sentiment, there is always a "better acquaintance," which is surrounded by a halo of light. The fancy gives way to it, as it does to the legendary anticipation which exists in some nations, of some great benefactor who is to come across the sea and land some fine morning on their fortunate beach. Portugal to this day—at least, its primitive population—expects the return of King John; and the Mexican nation at last got its hero of prophecy—"the White Man" who was to come from the East to set it to rights, and wished him heartily back again. The dream of "a better acquaintance" has, in the same way, just run foul of a fulfilment in the case of the Irish and the Papal Government. Had no Irish brigade ever enlisted in an inauspicious moment in the service of the Pope, Mr. Smith O'Brien might have gone on for his own life prophesying the brightest results from "the better acquaintance" of the Irish and the Italians. As it is, his prophecy comes just a day after, not its fulfilment, but its marked and palpable falsification, and is therefore a real Irish prophecy, which has been fulfilled in true Irish style by the past event to which it relates not happening.

Had the Papal Government, when it enlisted Irish chivalry in its crusade for the defence of the patrimony of St. Peter, fed, clothed, and lodged Irish chivalry well—had it provided it with three good meals a day, with a proper supply of the best claret for the officers and a stout *vin ordinaire* for the men, not pressed too much drill upon it, and furnished a tolerable supply of agreeable recreation, we have little doubt what idea the Irish Brigade would have formed of the merits of the Papal Government. Its estimate would have been very high, and we should have been deluged with a flood of epistolary description of that fortunate and happy *regime* which has the privilege of Papal rule. We should have been told how the whole face of nature smiled under that benignant sun, how the human countenance beamed with cheerfulness and content, how civil the functionaries were, how businesslike the bureaux, how immaculate the Courts, how flourishing agriculture and trade. It must, indeed, be admitted that it would not have been very easy to satisfy the Irish Brigade completely, because it appears some young aspirants in it went out with the idea that they were immediately to be made full colonels; and, if this anticipation was cozed out, we may be sure that there were bolder hidden prospects, and that several Lamoricieres had sprung up in an inner world before leaving Hull. We do not, therefore, lay the whole blame of the ultimate disappointment upon the Papal Government, because it is impossible to tell what expectations there were to satisfy. Still good eating and drinking would have gone a long way. As it was, however, the arrangements of the Papal Government contradicted expectation, just on that tender and sensitive ground. We will come to the point, and at once admit that the Irish Brigade was vilely treated. There can be no excuse for it; not a word can be said in palliation of it; it was most abominable usage. Chivalry cannot live on one very bad meal a-day, which is all that these high-minded crusaders appear to have had. "From the time they left Hull their trials began. On the voyage to Antwerp they were two days and two nights, and were only allowed all the time two meals." From Antwerp, through Belgium to Rome, the same rigid allowance of quantity prevailed, not at all atoned for by quality. "Black bread and beer, or occasionally Maccaroni soup and stinking German sausages;"—"a forty miles' march from Macerata to Rome, under a hot sun, upon only one meal of brown bread and bad soup;"—"a dinner upon half a pint of sour wine and 12 ounces of black bread," which welcomed their arrival at the Papal city—"the hardest of marches afterwards, with the vilest lodging and the worst food, that just kept them from starvation"—such was the treatment which greeted this sacred troop of adventurers on the way to, and arrival at, the land of promise. It is almost unnecessary to add that, if the day had its evils, the night had some very characteristic ones, and that darkness was by no means a solace after the afflictions and deprivations of waking life—if, indeed, under all the circumstances, we can talk of the distinction between waking and sleeping, which figures in these descriptions as being little more than nominal.

Now, then, for the *effect*—and it is a very marked one—of the whole treatment upon this sacred band of warriors. Had the Irish Brigade, as we have just said, been treated well, they would have seen all things in the Papal States with different eyes. But an empty stomach is a severe scrutiniser of facts. The proverb says, "*In vino veritas*," but truth in another sense, truth of apprehension—a correct estimate of things, is the privilege very often of the fasting state. Painters speak of an "innocent eye," by which they mean an eye which simply sees colours on the landscape as they are in fact, and does not take them for *other* colours, interpreting them by a falsely-educated eye, which judges according to a fictitious bias, instead of by the real eye of nature. It is the faculty of this "innocent eye" which the Irish Brigade has gained by the severe but in their particular case, not unwholesome discipline to which they have been subjected. After a month's diet upon bad bread and sour wine, and very little of either, they saw the colours of the Papal Administration as they were. Instead of that universal bright hue in which they would have seen things if they had been perfectly well treated and in splendid spirits, they saw things as they are in the Papal States, with that truth of eye which apprehends naked facts. The cold and rigid truth was at last impressed upon them, that the Papal functionaries are an insolent, inefficient, and venal set, that the Papal States are a desolation, that everything looks miserable and wretched, without life or movement, and that Rome has no resources and no government worth the name. Really a little fasting has done these gentlemen some good, and, as it is a discipline specially recommended by their Church, they will, perhaps, not be disinclined to confess the benefit from it.

Such is the issue, then, of that "better acquaintance" from which Mr. Smith O'Brien anticipates so much growth of mutual good-will between the Irish and their foreign friends. It seems that at this moment hundreds of persons, late of the Irish Brigade, are carrying over Ireland an account of the Papal States which is anything but favourable; that they go about open-mouthed on the subject of Roman maladministration and corruption; and that they retaliate upon the usage they have received by the most plain-spoken exposure of all the abuses of the Papal temporal government. Such a representation of the real truth on this subject must have a good effect upon the Irish public; it must impress upon them the fact of the great distinction there is between the character of the Government under which they live and that of foreign Governments which have been paraded as examples before them. They must believe their own witnesses, and if they believe them they must confess that the English Government, so far from being that system of oppression and injustice which they have been taught to consider it, stands, on the contrary, alone in Europe as a Government which puts all its subjects on an equal footing, and treats them all with perfect fairness and impartiality.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

Her Majesty's Government, not satisfied with the ordinary plans of doing business, tried to steal a march yesterday on the public, by holding a morning sitting without due notice. To judge from the number of members who came down at four o'clock, with the expectation of finding the House about to meet, very few of the small Opposition now in London could have known that four hours had already been spent in patching up our Constitution. And certain I am that even the *Times* was not aware anything worth the attendance of a reporter should be found within the walls of Westminster. Indeed, but for the chance visit of some stray member of the press, the public would have been entirely at sea of what was done or said in that Venetian Council. When it is known that there is scarcely sufficient work on the orders to employ Parliament until Tuesday next, the day fixed for prorogation, it is generally complained of that officials should so blunder over business in getting up extraordinary sittings. Constant complaints have been heard from all classes of Irish members that their speeches, not being reported in the London papers, never reach their constituents. To remedy this grievance, and to satisfy the ardent longings of such English members as desire to see their remarks at full length, a Parliamentary paper is about to start next session, confined to reports of debates alone, after the plan of the *Parliamentary Mirror* of former days. If rumour speaks truth, four hundred members of the House of Commons have already signified their intention to become subscribers. The Garibaldi enthusiasm has received fresh incentive here since the arrival of Capt. Styles. A public meeting in aid of Italian freedom will be held to-morrow, at the London Tavern. In consequence of the Foreign Affairs Committee, under the inspection of Mr. Urquhart, seeking to bring a Newcastle paper within the terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the recent questions put in the House of Commons, by Mr. Hennessey, the London press are becoming cautious in their announcements. The following notice appears this day, and may interest some Irishmen:—

"EXCURSION TO SICILY AND NAPLES.—All persons (particularly members of Volunteer Rifle Corps) desirous of visiting Southern Italy, and by aiding by their presence and influence the cause of Garibaldi and Italy, may learn how to proceed by applying to the Garibaldi Committee, at the offices of Captain Edward Styles (of General Garibaldi's staff), at No. 8, Salisbury-street, Strand, London."

I may add, that means will be found for conveying free all who choose to visit Sicily. If the visiters are desirous of returning, they can do so whenever they please, but at their own expense. Should they remain to the end of the campaign, a free passage is provided.

The course adopted by the Government on the first clause of the Roman Catholic Bill has given satisfaction to no one. "In trying to please everybody, they please nobody." At first, Mr. Hutt, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, having asked, on the part of the Government, to have his name placed on the back of the bill, then withdrew it, as he could not afford his stainless reputation to be sullied by being found in company with Pope Hennessy. After a good deal of wriggling, in which the Government did not appear to know its own mind, and in which the Attorney-General hits came off second best, notwithstanding the unlucky hits made by Sir George Bowyer, the Ministry determined to support the first clause. Even here their ill-luck overtook them, as the Government whips declined to conduct the count, though they brought up the subterranean reserve from the smoking-room. The Attorney-General for Ireland and the Under-Secretary to the Colonies, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, in gratitude to his Roman Catholic constituents, were allowed by the Prime Minister to show their independence for the first time this session, and to enter their votes against the first clause. Strange sight to see them out of the Government lobby—a sight which almost overcame the feelings of the member for Dungarvan; and, it is said, affected the member for Leitrim to such a degree of incredulity at their independence that he fancied he himself had by some mistake found his way amongst the enemies of the church, and was, by his vote, making common cause against his Cardinal's behest. Mr. Bagwell, to testify his respect for the feelings of Father Burke, of Clonmel, ventured also to differ from his First Lord. Sir John Acton, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Brady, Mr. Butt, Mr. Calcott, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Stacpoole, Sir George Bowyer, and Mr. Hennessy voted against the insertion of the first clause. Sir E. Grogan, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Vance, and Sir W. Verner supported it. The object of the clause is to declare that charities for lawful purposes are not to be invalidated by the addition of illegal trusts, but that the entire property bequeathed may be applied to lawful purposes by the Court of Chancery, or the Board of Charity Commissioners. As the act does not apply to Ireland, the question is interesting only so far as it regulates the wills of a large number of Irish people resident here.

The following extraordinary question would seem to imply, on the part of her Majesty's Postmaster-General, or of the Hill department of the Post-office, an intention to resort to a new class of cheese-paring. Sir George Bowyer will to-morrow night ask, whether it is the intention of the Post-office authorities to farm out the paying and issuing window of the chief money order office; that is to say, whether they intend to confide it to a private individual, who, for certain advantages, will contract to supply the labour, in order that the regular appointments may be abolished; and, if so, what is proposed to be done with the officers who are to be thus superseded in their duties by contract labour, the whole of those officers having been more than five years on the establishment?

Mr. Monsell will revive an old sore in the system of National Education, by asking the Chief Secretary for Ireland to give the names of those Commissioners of National Education in Ireland who directed the suppression of that portion of Mr. Keenan's report which referred to the attendance of Catholic children at Protestant teachings in Irish National Schools, on the occasion when the resident commissioner expressed his opinion in writing that the whole of that report should be published.

The member for Dungarvan proposes to ask the First Lord of the Treasury in what condition are our relations, diplomatic and otherwise, with the Republic of Paraguay, more especially in reference to the recent dispute respecting the imprisonment, and subsequent liberation, of an alleged British subject, named Constatt, by the Paraguayan Government; also, whether, in consequence of the re-admission of the State of Buenos Ayres into the Argentine Confederation, her Majesty's Envoy will again reside in the city of Buenos Ayres, the commercial capital of the Confederation, instead of in the city of Parana, as at present?

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 21ST.—The Duke and Duchess of Aquila arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, and proceeded next day *en route* for Paris and London. The banishment of the Duke is attributed to his having joined a conspiracy against his nephew, the King of Naples.

The installation of the new Sicilian magistracy took place at Palermo on the 9th inst. The members all took the oath to the Constitutional "Statute" of the Piedmontese kingdom.

Garibaldi has published a stirring address to the ladies of Sicily, thanking them for their sympathy, and calling upon them to send forth their husbands, lovers, sons, and brothers to swell the ranks of the army which is to deliver Italy from the hands of its oppressors. "Being few," he says, "the struggle will be long and undecided; being many we shall conquer by our imposing aspect. Your beloved sons will return to you with faces bronzed on the field of battle, their brows encircled with the crown of victory, and blessed by those suffering and enslaved populations who have sent their sons to ransom your country."

The *Siècle* mentions that Garibaldi has been suffering from rheumatism, and has been confined to bed in consequence. The whole expedition awaits further orders in the Bay of Oranges, between the Isle of Caprera and Cape Figari. The *Constitutionnel* mentions that at the office at Milan for enrolling volunteers for Sicily a notice was posted on the 15th, stating that the list of volunteers was finally closed. The report of an interview between General Turr and the Emperor at Paris, and also of the transmission of rifles from here to Garibaldi, &c., is formally contradicted by authority. The Duke de Chartres, who served as a cavalry officer in the Sardinian army, has resigned his commission, on account of his relationship with the Bourbons of Naples.

The Paris journals contain no leading articles of any interest. The Emperor is expected to leave St. Cloud the day after to-morrow, on his tour through the provinces, and is to be absent about a month. During the Italian war the Emperor had reason to be dissatisfied with the horses of the cavalry, and has turned his attention ever since to improving that arm of the service in this respect: he has applied to Russia for some of the finest specimens of horses to be found there, and the Emperor Alexander has ordered some to be selected for him. The Russian horses are remarkable for beauty of form and power of endurance.

During his leisure hours at St. Cloud, the Emperor is engaged writing a history of Julius Cæsar, and several *savants* are employed collecting materials for it, one of whom has proceeded to Italy for that purpose.

The Prince Regent of Prussia is at Ostend. The Prussian Minister of War is engaged with his Royal Highness in deep conferences every day. A letter from Hanover, in the *Cologne Gazette*, mentions that Prussia has engaged to supply the Secondary States with rifled cannon. The Prussian model is to be imitated, without any change, in Hanover, in order that the artillery of the two countries shall be uniform.

At Orleans an ex-non-commissioned officer of artillery has constructed a locomotive for plying on common roads. It is of six-horse power, and has worked with great success in that neighbourhood. The inventor is about to make a locomotive and carriage for the Prince Imperial.

The merchants of Frankfort are getting up addresses and signing declarations denouncing gambling-houses, and threaten to dismiss any of their clerks who frequent them or those of Homburg, which the new railway has now placed within 20 minutes of Frankfort. Monsieur Baroche, President of the Council of State, has returned to Paris from Vichy. The weather here continues in the same most unsatisfactory state. We have perpetual showers of the heaviest rain; in fact, more like waterspouts than ordinary rain. The sun never shines, and to judge from the small share of light it deigns to bestow upon us, one would say it was in a constant state of eclipse.

## Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUGUST 21.

Her Majesty, with Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and attended by Lady Macdonald, drove to the Linn of Dee yesterday afternoon.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

There was no addition to her Majesty's dinner party.

The annual Ministerial whitebait dinner took place on Wednesday evening at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich. Viscount Palmerston and a large party of his colleagues came by water from Westminster, the Citizen steamer being engaged for the purpose. Covers were laid for 30, the company including the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Wodehouse, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Lord Clarence Paget, Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. T. Pelham, the Right Hon. W. Hutt, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Hon. H. B. W. Brand, Mr. Laing, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, Mr. C. Fortescue, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hugessen, Mr. J. Bagwell, &c.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Sligo is expected at Westport House, on the 25th instant.

The Right Hon. Henry Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. and Miss Herbert, have left London, for Muckross, the family seat in Killarney.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton are about to receive a succession of visiters at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire.

The Right Hon. Lord Carew and Lady Carew have arrived at Woodstown, on a visit to the Dowager Lady Carew.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe is staying at the Palace.

Lord and Lady de Vesci and the Hon. Miss Vesci have arrived at Abbeyleix, their seat in Ireland, from London.

The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Viscount Hamilton, M.P., and Lord George Hamilton, have arrived at Baronscourt.

Mr. Tenison is at present sojourning in Dublin.

C. H. Brien, Esq., Secretary, Dublin Chemical Society, has arrived at his residence from the Continent.

ARRIVALS AT KILLARNEY.—The Lady Osborne, Beechwood Park; Hon Mrs Douglass, Mrs Maher, Tullamaine Castle, county Tipperary; Mrs and Miss R Power, Cheltenham; Miss Prendergast, Sir T Dancer, Bart; Commodore Kellett, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Archer Butler, 28th Regiment; Captain Collinson, Captain Webb, Captain Massey, the Misses Minn, the Misses Gubbins, Mr Marshall Clark and the Misses Clark, Grenquor Park; Mr and the Misses Conningham, Burton; Mr Newenham, Maryborough; Mr Low, Killishane; Mr Vaughton, Mr Morris, Mr Earle, Captain Gough, Mr Armstrong, Mr Alfred Fowler, party and suite, 11, Queen's Gate, W London; Mr Robert Cole, Bowen, Burrows Court, county Cork; Mrs Colonel White and Miss White, Mr Weaynbeigh, Mr Moore and party, Mr Pope and party, Mr Parker and party, Mr Scott and party, Mr and the Misses Hartoppe and suite, Mr and the Misses Roberts, New York; Messrs Green, Mr Bentley and suite, Mr M'Farland and party, Messrs Walker, Mr and Mrs Goswell, Messrs Boucher and Batty, Captain Stack, Mr and Mrs Smith, Messrs M'Kay and friend, Mr Smith, Mr M'Clenay, Mr U H Panes, Boston; Mr Brick, Mr Marshall, Mr Studdart, R M A, Portsmouth; Mr J E Fennes, Liverpool; Mr James Dickinson, Manchester; Mr James Whittaker, Baclehome; Mr John Shaley, Dublin; Mr Z Westwood, Redditch, England; Mr Edward Glynn, Hattonfield, England; Mr Joseph Beale, Bossfields, Walton, Derby; Mr and Mrs Alloway, The Denses, Queen's County; Mr W E Sanders, Cotes de Val; Mr Tullenworth, England; Mr W J Marshall, Greenock, Scotland; Mr Theodore F S Tierne and Mr P F Tierne, Ayburth, Liverpool; Mr Stephen Bippley, Dublin; Captain Stark and Lieutenant Maunsell, 15th Regiment; Mr Sheridan MacKay, Liverpool; Mr Home Payne, London.

## The Church.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

ARCHDEACONRY.

St Helena: Ven R Kempthorne, prom.

RECTORIES.

Kirkley, Suffolk: dio Norfolk: val £163: pat Hon Mr Irby: Rev J H Bell, dec.

Yelling, Hunts: dio Ely: val £260 with residence: pat Lord Chancellor: Rev T W Leventhorpe, dec.

VICARAGE.

Cambridge, St Clement: dio Ely: val £56: pats Jesus College, Cambridge: Rev O T Thorpe, dec.

PERPETUAL CURACIES.

Eccleston, St Thomas, Lancashire: dio Cheshire: val £170 with residence: pats Executors of the late P Greenall, Esq.; Rev R. Greenall, resigned.

Manchester, St Peter (St George): Rev T W Davis, prom.

Noak Hill, Essex: dio Rochester: Rev J H Bell, dec.

Penn-street, Bucks: dio Oxford: val £143 with residence: pat Earl Howe: Rev A S Butler, prom.

CURACIES.

Aylestone, Leicestershire: dio Peterborough.
Bennington, Long, co and dio Lincoln: with title.
Bristol, St Mary Redcliffe.
Chester, St Mary-on-the-Hill.
Cobham, Kent: dio Rochester.
Crowle, co and dio Worcester.
Hadleigh, Essex: dio Rochester: stipend £90.
Lincoln, St Peter-in-Eastgate.
London, St Simon Zelotes, Bethnal Green.
Nicholaston, Glamorganshire: dio St David's.
Plymstock, Devon: dio Exeter.
Riddings, Derbyshire: dio Lichfield.
Stevenage, Herts: dio Rochester.
Tranmere, St Benedict, co and dio Chester.
Upper Snodsbury, co and dio Worcester.
Washingborough, co and dio Lincoln.
Weston-in-Gordano, Somerset: dio Bath and Wells: stipend £60 with title.
Wimbledon, Surrey: dio Winchester.
Winkfield, Wilts: dio Salisbury.

CHAPLAINCY.

Lincoln County Hospital: Rev J Stock, prom.

MASTERSHIPS.

Guildford Grammar School: Mathematical.
Kingsbridge Grammar School: Head Mastership: salary £50 with house, &c. Testimonials before Sept 8.
Solihull Grammar School, Warwickshire: salary £100 with residence. Testimonials before Sept 12.

The Rev. Richard C. Meade, A.B., having resigned the curacy of Dunkerrin, diocese of Killaloe, has been appointed to the temporary curacy of Queenstown Parish, Diocese of Cork.

## The Army.

We learn from Plymouth that the troopship Lady Clarendon, Captain Wilkie, from Calcutta, April 15th, and Simon's Bay, June 29th, with the 8th and 53rd Regiments, in charge of Lieut.-Col. English, C.B., arrived in the Sound on Wednesday evening.

The depot of the 27th Regiment arrived in Cork yesterday, from Buttevant, to be joined to the 20th depot battalion in Cork Barrack. The place of the 27th depot in Buttevant will be filled by the depot of the 18th Regiment from Templemore.

A draft of the 6th Regiment, 2d battalion, comprising 40 men and three officers, left Cork yesterday, by the London boat for Portsmouth, *en route* to Gibraltar, to join the service companies. The officers accompanying the draft are Messrs. Grant, Bradley, and Grahame.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL PACK.

The funeral of the late Colonel J. Reynell Pack, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General of this district, took place on Wednesday, with full military honours.

The procession left Montenotte, the residence of the deceased, at 10 o'clock. The following was the order of march:—

1st. The firing party, consisting of 400 men of the 20th depot battalion, under the command of Major Mein, commanding the battalion.

2d. The band of the Northumberland Artillery Militia.

3d. Drums and fifes of the 20th depot battalion.

4th. The officiating chaplains, Hon and Rev C B Bernard, and the Rev Mr Gardner, garrison chaplain.

5th. The body, in a coffin of black oak, mounted on a gun carriage drawn by eight black horses.

6th. Chief mourners. They were followed by the medical attendants of deceased.

7th. The charger of the deceased, led by his two late foot orderlies of the 48th and 99th Regiments, and followed by his private groom and butler.

8th. Major-General Hon. A. A. Dalzell, General of the District; and Admiral Talbot, Commanding-in-Chief on the Irish Station.

9th. Civilian friends of the deceased, marching two and two. Of these the number was very large.

10th. The column in the following order:—*a.* Detachment of the 15th depot battalion; *b.* Detachment of the 20th battalion; *c.* Detachment of the Royal Artillery; *d.* Detachment of the 15th Hussars; *e.* The whole of the sergeants in garrison of all corps, marching two and two; *f.* the officers in garrison and those attending from other places, together with officers of the Navy, marching two and two, according to rank, juniors in front.

The column was under command of Captain Bailie, 87th Regiment.

11th. The pall-bearers—Major Gossett, Barrack Master; Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Freeth, R.E.; Colonel Gardner, Inspecting Field Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Colonel Egerton, 18th Depot Battalion, Fermoy.

The procession marched in the above order from the residence of the deceased to the Garrison Cemetery. A very large number of civilians attended, anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. As the funeral *cortege* proceeded to the cemetery, the band of the Northumberland Artillery played the Dead March in Saul, relieved by the drums and fifes which played *Adeste Fideles*. The effect was peculiarly solemn.

Arriving at the Military Cemetery the troops formed, and the funeral service was read by Hon. and Rev. C. B. Bernard and Mr. Gardner. The Hon. and Rev. C. B. Bernard then delivered a brief and most impressive address which was listened to with deep attention. The coffin was then lowered into the new vault which had been built for it, and the firing party discharged three volleys.

The troops then re-formed into procession and marched back to barracks.

Among the connections and friends of the deceased, who arrived in town to be present on the occasion, was General Hutchinson, who, however, did not proceed with the funeral party, but remained with the bereaved family, while the remains were being conveyed to their final resting-place.—*Cork Constitution.*

## The Navy.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Frederick J. Ray, master, to the Fisgard, for surveying duties; Archibald Bain, chief engineer, to the Indus, for the Gibraltar; John M. Smith, chief engineer, to the Cumberland, to the Meanee; Henry Newton, chief engineer, to the Indus, for the Brunswick; William L. Robinson promoted to chief engineer, and appointed to the Cumberland, for the Orestes; A. W. Buist, promoted to chief engineer, and appointed to the Cumberland for the Goliath; James Mangnall, promoted to chief engineer, and appointed to the Cumberland, for the Challenger.

## The Militia.

The officers of the Tipperary Artillery Militia are to give the men of that corps a banquet at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, the 27th, when the band, trumpeters, and than 700 more, men will go up from Sheerness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The progress of the Prince is still chronicled by the New York papers.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Fredericton on the 4th.

A letter in the *New York Times* of the 5th says:—

"To-day (the 4th) is the most delightful experienced by the Prince of Wales since his arrival. The boat ran up the St. John River, through a fertile and beautiful country. The Prince was on deck most of the time, and was loudly cheered by groups of people in boats and on projecting points, and saluted by the waving of flags, ringing of bells, firing of muskets, &c., which were answered by the steamer's whistle and band. The boat arrived at Fredericton at six o'clock in the evening. The Prince was received by several volunteer military companies and a large crowd of people. He will receive addresses, &c., on Monday. A grand levee and ball is to be given in the Parliament building. The town is decorated with three handsome triumphal arches, flags, &c."

The Government of New Brunswick has presented a loyal address to the Prince of Wales. The Prince replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I receive with much gratification an address which, while it breathes the spirit of loyalty to the Queen, and affectionate attachment to her family that animates the whole people of the province, does not fail to remind me of the claims of your ancestors to live in the memory of your Sovereign and of the British nation. The commercial activity of St. John, the thriving agriculture on the banks of the river which I have traversed, and the smiling aspect of this city, the capital of New Brunswick, all tend to convince me, even apart from your gratifying assurance, of your prosperity and happiness, which you enjoy under the constitution of the parent State and the free institutions which you possess. Every visiter to your shores, more especially the son of your Queen, must earnestly pray that your peaceful avocations may never be disturbed; but, in case such misfortune should await the Empire, I rejoice to observe that in this, as well as the provinces which I have lately visited, the self-relying spirit of patriotism prevails; and I see in the discipline of your volunteers the determination to protect the national honour which is manifested in every portion of the Queen's dominions. I beg you to accept my thanks for your congratulations, and for your earnest prayer for my present and future happiness."

Two other addresses were delivered, one from the city of Fredericton, and the other from the clergy.

# LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

GARIBALDI'S LATE SUCCESS CONFIRMED.

MESSINA, AUGUST 20.—The landing of Garibaldi at Meleto hasbeen fully confirmed.

The Neapolitans fired at the steamer Toreno, which grounded. Garibaldi and Misori will attack Reggio tonight. Yesterday, after some firing, the garrison of the citadel was silenced.

A Neapolitan sentry has fired at a British subject.

An English war steamer, purchased at Liverpool, has arrived here.

The Franklin has returned to Messina, after having endeavoured to float the Toudre.

The Neapolitan cruisers did not fire upon the Franklin.

A general battle is expected this evening.

FRENCH AND GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.—The *Express* correspondent writes:—"The sudden presence in Paris of the French Minister at Berlin, and the French Minister at Vienna leads to the supposition that something remarkable must be taking place in the diplomatic relations between France and Germany."

THE VICTORIA LONDON DOCK COMPANY.

On yesterday afternoon the general meeting of the above company was held. The report was adopted.

IMPERIAL AMENITIES.

VIENNA, THURSDAY.—Despatches from St. Petersburg state that a grand banquet took place at the Imperial Court, in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, at which the Austrian Ambassador was present. The Czar, in proposing the health of the Emperor, said—"In honour of my dear brother the Emperor of Austria."

FRANCE.

PARIS, 23RD AUGUST.—An Imperial decree is expected, according to which corn and flour imported into France by land or sea, in the latter case, either in French or foreign vessels, will only be subject to the minimum of the duty until the end of September, 1861. All vessels laden with corn and flour will be exempt from tonnage dues.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The Emperor and Empress left this morning for Savoy and Nice.

The *Patrie* of this evening says the, news of the establishment of a provisional government at Potenza has not been confirmed.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The (s.s.) City of Washington arrived here at 2 p.m. this afternoon, with New York dates to 11th. She brings little additional news. The Prince of Wales landed at Charlestown, P.E.I., on the 19th inst., amidst great rejoicings, in spite of the wet weather. He was to leave for Gaspe on the 11th.

The Great Eastern left Chesapeake for New York on 10th. There is no official foundation for the report of the resignation of Mr. Cass. The City of Washington passed the Persia and Arabia, both bound west.

SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the London Tavern.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The half yearly meeting of the proprietors was held yesterday. Report adopted.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

REJECTION OF AMENDMENTS OF THE COMMONS.

On the motion for considering the Commons' Amendments to the Conjugal Rights (Scotland) Bill,

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the said amendments should be disagreed with. In the other House two clauses had been struck out, which, he contended, were of great importance, and which, he hoped, the further consideration would induce the House to reinstate in the measure.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed, according to the usual course, to develope the reasons for dissenting from the Commons' Amendment in the Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Excise Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

The East Indian Loan Bill and the Spirit Duties Bill were respectively read a second time.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, and several other measures, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Their Lordships adjourned at 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

PARAGUAY.

In the House of Commons, which met at twelve o'clock,

Lord PALMERSTON replying to Mr. MAGUIRE, stated that Government had demanded compensation from the Government of Paraguay, for the cruel and unjust imprisonment of Mr. Croustall, and, as this demand was refused, diplomatic relations with that Republic had now ceased to exist.

SUEZ CANAL SCHEME.

Replying to Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR,

Lord PALMERSTON afterwards mentioned that the Emperor of the French had disclaimed all official connection with the Suez Canal scheme; a project which the noble viscount characterised as one of the greatest delusions of modern times.

MR. COBDEN'S ENVOYSHIP.

Mr. SPOONER, having inquired whether Mr. Cobden was still accredited as a British representative in Paris,

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. Cobden was fully authorised to complete the detailed arrangements consequent upon the Treaty of Commerce, and of which only a few points still remain to be settled.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, the Exchequer Bonds (£2,000,000) Bill, the Endowed Charities Bill, and the Naval Discipline Bill were read a third time and passed.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

On the motion for the second reading of the Divorce Court Bill,

Lord PALMERSTON reverted to the question of privilege raised in a previous debate. There was no doubt, as the Speaker had ruled, that the introduction of a money clause in the measure which had originated in the House of Lords was a technical invasion of the rights of the Commons. The infringement was, however, slight and accidental. The bill was an important one, and he suggested that the House should content themselves with the protest that they already made, and not sacrifice the measure altogether for the present session.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, though anxious to maintain in every respect the privileges of the House, acknowledged that the invasion of their constitutional rights was in the present instance somewhat microscopal, and it scarcely justified the abandonment of a useful bill.

Mr. BOUVERIE, Mr. MILLAR, and Mr. LOCKE expressed their approval of the course proposed by the Primo Minister, and, after some further discussion, closed by an explanation from the SPEAKER, touching the point of Parliamentary form, the amendment moved by Mr. Hennessey, on the previous occasion, that the bill be laid aside, was withdrawn.

DIVORCE COURT BILL.

The House then proceeded to discuss the bill, to which Mr. MALINS urged many objections, based principally upon the ground that it would enable marriages to be dissolved by the decision of a single judge. He moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day month.

The amendment was seconded by Sir G. BOWYER.

Mr. E. JAMES observed that the argument against the bill contained a direct condemnation of the Divorce Court altogether. That question was not now at issue. The Legislature had established the court, and the present measure was simply designed to facilitate its working and enable the judge to clear off the arrears accumulated, which were so heavy.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL urged that the bill was rendered absolutely necessary by the state of business of the Divorce Court. With regard to the objection of collusive suits, he should propose an amendment in committee on the bill, which would still further check such collusion. From all information he could gather, the number of cases of collusion had only been four or five.

After some further discussion, the amendment was carried by 43 to 11.

The standing orders being suspended, the bill passed through committee.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

The Trustees and Mortgagees Bills passed through committee.

The Union of Benifices Bill, as amended, was considered and read a third time and passed.

The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, as amended, was considered, and read a third time and passed.

On consideration of the Lords' amendment to the Mines Registration Bill, the amendment referring to junction was reconsidered, and a conference appointed.

The Lords' amendments on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill were considered and agreed to, as was the amendment to the Relief to the Poor (Ireland) Bill.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct to be carried into effect the Royal Commission on the National Defences for the construction of a fortified work on Shooters' Hill, calculated for a garrison of 1,500 men to assist in the protection of Woolwich dockyard and arsenal, and as an important element in the means of defence for the metropolis; also praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct a Royal Commission to be appointed to examine and report to her Majesty the line of march available to an invading army advancing against London, on the obstacles or positions which may be occupied or prepared to obstruct or defeat an enemy on the lines of advance *de appui*, or support of the national forces in their operations or manœuvres in the vicinity, and for the defence of the metropolis of the empire. The gallant member then proceeded to explain his motion.

When the House was counted out, 16 members only being present at 8 o'clock.

YORK RACES—AUG. 23.

Londesboro'—Silverhair, 1st; Cynricus, 2nd; Basilisk, 3rd. Seventeen ran.

Sapling—Prudence, 1; Hawthorn, 2nd; Iris, 3rd. Three ran.

Eglinton—After dead heat, Dundee, 1st; Maggiore, 2nd; Parasite, 3rd.

Ebor St. Leger—Bivouac, 1st; Northern Light, 2nd ... General Hess, 3rd. Four ran.

Ebor Handicap—Pax, 1st; Hepaticata, 2nd; First Lo... 3rd. Thirteen ran.

Prince of Wales Stakes—Folkstone, 1st; Longshot, 2nd ... Four ran.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND COMPANY.—We are authorised to state that the directors have decided upon recommending to their proprietors, at the forthcoming half-yearly meeting, a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum free of income tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last.

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—Yesterday, ... Cusack P. Roney, chairman of the line, and Mr. Chan... bers, vice-chairman, visited the several works on ... which are progressing fast to completion, a large number of men being engaged on them along the entire ... from Cork to Youghal, and also on the branch line ... Queenstown. The line as it is known at present is open from Dunkathal to Youghal, but on the 15th of next month it will be open to Tivoli, within the borough boundary, and from that to King-street, the Cork Terminus, and also the branch to Queenstown it is intended to open simultaneously on the 1st of January next. The traffic on this line at the present moment far exceeds the most sanguine estimates which have been hitherto made, and it is now something higher than was contemplated even for some years after the line was opened to its full extent. The line has opened a new traffic on the Blackwater up to Cappoquin, and the little steamer Daisy, which has merely been put on by Mr. Pike preparatory to the building of steamers suitable to the navigation, leaves Youghal and the county of Waterford each day with considerable numbers of passengers. In fact, the public are now looking for what cannot be given until the steamers are built—additional accommodation upon those waters. It is to be regretted that difficulties should have been thrown in the way of the improvement of the town of Youghal. It is understood that an offer was made by a capitalist for an acre of land in the neighbourhood, close by the Youghal Terminus of the railway, on which he proposed to expend a sum of from £600 to £700 in the erection of a hotel suitable for so attractive a watering-place, but the rent asked was so extravagant that this project, we are sorry to say, has been entirely abandoned. Had the hotel been got in course of erection, there can be little doubt that the neighbourhood around it would speedily become occupied with villas to a considerable extent.—*Cork Constitution.*

WHO SHOT MR. ELY?—A man, name unknown, but calling himself James Delany, a very celebrated character in the diary of policemen since the murder of Mr. Ely, in the Queen's County, has fallen into the hands of the constabulary, on whose head a fine price is set. This Mr. Delany is reported to have appeared recently at Glenbeg, in the parish of Lismore, under suspicious circumstances, armed with pistols, after having stolen a great coat from Thomas Fitzgerald, of Bishopstown, from whom he had obtained a night's lodging on 23d July last. This candidate for the gallows is about 33 years of age, five feet nine and a-half inches high; and when taken into custody, was well dressed, wearing two rings, a watch and chain, and carried with him a bundle containing a change of clothes.—*Limerick Examiner.*

A SEA SERPENT.—On Tuesday last, as Samuel Townsend, Esq., J P, of Whitehall, was sailing in Whitehall Harbour, he saw, following his wake, what appeared to him (from the many descriptions he had read of the monster) to be a sea serpent, about twenty-five or thirty feet in length, and being in a small boat he endeavoured to keep as respectful a distance as possible. There was, however, another boat in the harbour at the time, in which was Mr Samuel Hingston, of Trinity College, Dublin, his brother, Mr John Hingston, of ..., and a party of ladies. Those parties also saw the huge monster, and upon raising its neck about ... feet above the surface, the females became greatly alarmed, when Mr John Hingston, who is a remarkably good shot, fired at it, upon which it immediately disappeared. Mr Townsend informed us the serpent presented a beautiful appearance, having large brilliant scales of a yellow hue, and is of opinion it was struck by the shot fired by Mr Hingston. It was likewise distinctly seen from the windows of Whitehall House. Mr Robert Atkins told us he saw it the day before off Barlogue.—*Skibbereen Eagle.*

VISIT OF MESSRS. LEVER AND ROEBUCK TO THE CONNAUGHT.—The Connaught was yesterday visited by Mr. John Orrel Lever, M.P., and Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P. About 2 o'clock, the honourable gentlemen, accompanied by Mrs. Lever, Mrs. and Miss Roebuck, and Rev. Peter Daly, left the pier in one of the company's boats. The band of the Connaught, placed in another boat, played "See the conquering hero comes," as the party entered their boat. On passing the Indian Empire her flags were run up. The visiters were received at the gangway of the Connaught by Captain Leitch. Mr. Roebuck was conducted through the principal parts of the vessel, and expressed himself much struck with the magnitude of her proportions and symmetry of her form. After remaining on board a short time the company returned to shore.—*Galway Vindicator.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening an accident took place on the river, which resulted in the death of two men named Timothy M'Carthy and Michael S... van, and but for the courage and humanity of ... gentlemen would have proved fatal to two other individuals. At about nine o'clock at night a market boat coming down from Cork with four men in her was caught by a heavy wave, and took in so large a quantity of water that, being very heavily laden, she capsized. Two of the crew, Michael Fitzgerald and Timothy Herlihy, succeeded in regaining hold of the boat, and their cries for help attracted the attention of some parties on the shore. The occurrence took place nearly opposite Monkstown pier, and the cries of the men were fortunately heard at the residence of Mr. Wheeler, Westland, Queenstown, where a party, including Capt. Tooker and Capt. O'Bryen, harbour-master (Queenstown), were dining. These gentlemen immediately, with Mr. Wheeler, jun., in making an effort to save the lives of the unfortunate crew, and a boat belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald being procured, they proceeded out in their mission of humanity. It was with no small difficulty, owing to the heavy rain and thick mist, that they made their way through a rough sea to the spot where the two men were struggling in the water, and they succeeded in getting them on board they were most deprived of animation. The other two men were nowhere to be seen, and in all probability were carried out to sea. The survivors were applied to Mr. Wheeler's, where restoratives were applied to them till their recovery. It is understood that one of the deceased has left a wife and family, and a subscription is on foot for their relief, to which the Harbour Commissioners yesterday subscribed £10. They also passed a vote highly commending the three gentlemen whose promptitude and humanity had rescued two fellow-creatures.—*Cork Constitution.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING.—A ... o'clock, yesterday (Tuesday) evening, a market boat on its way from Cork to Queenstown, laden with ... of various kinds, and in which were four men, ... by a heavy sea opposite Mr. Wheeler's ... Monkstown—the wind blowing very fresh at the time—and filled. Mr. Wheeler and Captain ... were sitting in the former gentleman's ... hearing the cries of the poor men struggling ... waves, they got a boat and put out to their ... They succeeded in saving two of the men, ... others had sunk before they could reach them ... bodies had not been found up to a late hour ... day evening. The owner of the boat, who ... Carthy, was one of the men drowned. ... widow, but no children. The other was a ...—*Cork Examiner.*

WHITE GLOVES.—According to usage, ... Recorder, Michael Morris, Esq., has been presented with a pair of white gloves by the Deputy ... M'Donnell, Esq., on the state of his court ... sitting. There was not a single criminal ... judge, which speaks much for the order and conduct of Galway. The gloves, we may add, are of a most exquisite finish. They were ... for the purpose in Dublin. They are ... broidered in gold, and as a specimen of ... ware reflect great credit on that branch ... this country.—*Galway Vindicator.*

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—... was held on Monday, at the Montague ... down, Bristol, on the body of Mrs. Eliza ... a widow lady, who met with her death ... singular manner. The deceased lady was above 70 years of age. Some weeks ago, the servant was gone out, leaving ... home. In the evening deceased had ... kitchen, when she saw a cockroach on ... went to stamp on it with her heel, when ... met with the accident. The bones were ... the stamping, and not by the fall. In ... was a pool of blood, and the deceased ... had crawled on her hands and knees to ... the window, opened it, and called for ... some attended her till Saturday last ... four o'clock in the afternoon of that ... diate cause of her death was exhaustion ... suppuration from the wound. The jury ... dict, "That deceased died of compound ... leg, caused by stamping on a cockroach." —*Standard.*

SKIBBEREEN MASONIC HALL DRAWING.—... instant, a number of the brethren of ... at their room, North-street, to witness ... the Master Masons' Apron, Collar, ... were but four hundred and sixty ... chased, which we think a small ... laudable object for which the drawing ... that of raising funds for building a ... considered, also the low price at which ... issued, being but five shillings ... however, appeared truly grateful ... who aided them thus far in their ... preliminary arrangements the drawing ... much interest and admiration. ... respective tickets purchased being ... were placed in a revolving box, ... written on one. Two disinterested ... and the drawing proceeded amidst ... who would be the fortunate winner ... not drawn till nearly 450 tickets ... much interest prevailed, when it ... the winner, which ticket was held by ... Attridge, Castletownsend, who ... lated on his success, and, we ... staunch or better Mason could ... than whom few more appreciate ... of charity upon which our Order ... mation that as the sum already ... cient, the subscription list will ... required sum is raised. The ... secretary, Brother John S. Le... general satisfaction.—*Limerick ...*

THE IRISH TIMES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860.

# Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

From a correspondent's letter, dated Paris, August 21:—

The general expectation in Paris is that before long we may hear of the arrival of Napoleon and of Victor Emmanuel at Genoa, on their return from Turin. The Emperor of Austria has left Verona, and is expected to arrive at Milan on the 23rd inst. The authority of Victor Emmanuel has increased to a frightful extent. From Naples we learn that it is every day increasing. The correspondence of the Débats declares, people are running mad. It seems likely that there will be the fighting, and the reactionists are said to be inactive. Liberals who have been living on board ship, to be out of harm's way. Those Liberals who remain ashore are looking up Cavour's advice, and remembering of the Neapolitan army. They say that they wish it to come about gently; and without bloodshed. At Genoa the cooler heads are beginning to prevail. The greatest objection to any spirit of revenge being broken for the purpose. The two Sicilian Navies are to be shortened down on the old footing. Thirty millions of ducats (about £1,200,000) are to be devoted to the purchase of steamers, and the first notice to the Admiral Mundy, who lately received a modification of that extraordinary order, and that the King is not to be allowed to defend himself in Venice are down as fifty millions sterling) have been shipped in the military chest, which is to be removed from Gaeta to Malta, and thence to Trieste.

The Débats correspondent at Naples states that the Sardinian telegram:—"Lagosta—Mazzini" is hereafter to be the great creation.

From Turin it leaves that military preparations are to be pushed on with the greatest activity. It is clear that the Government feels that there is no time to be lost. There not being a single military school that have had a chance of distinguishing themselves with the National Army, Arthur, a small war office Sunday, gives vein both to Trieste.

The Débats correspondent at Naples states that the Sardinian telegram:—"Lagosta—Mazzini" is hereafter to be the great creation.

## SARDINIA.

Hovre and Carlisle's cabarets early in the course of the coming week.

## ITALY.

The terror is rife in Turin.—Times' Correspondent.

The Opera will open with success. Alfieri and Le Lorenzaccio, by Signor Giacometti, are to be produced.

Count Russell, from Naples, and Prince Gortschakoff, from Paris, are expected to arrive at Turin on the 23rd.

## ATHLONE GAOL.

At three o'clock, to-day, three persons, whose names could not be learned, were brought up to the Court-house, and adjoining Sabyngate-road, and underwent a short time out of sight. During this time the prisoners were examined by Dr. Wilmot, Dr. Dowell, and Dr. Cole. At half-past six o'clock, the electric wire, which was to be the signal for a grand display of fireworks will terminate the proceedings.

## ATHLONE RACE SHOW AT EAST-HILL.

The annual Autumn Flower Show of the Horticultural Society will take place at the East-hill, on Thursday next, the 30th inst. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is expected to be present.

## SUPERIOR INTERIOR PARTS.

Lord Burghley, M.P., C.B., sailed into Kingstown harbour yesterday

Eglinton—After dead heat, Dundee, 1st; Maggiore, 2nd; Parasite, 3rd.
Ebor St. Leger—Bivouac, 1st; Northern Light, 2nd; General Hess, 3rd. Four ran.
Ebor Handicap—Pax, 1st; Hopaticate, 2nd; First Lord, 3rd. Thirteen ran.
Prince of Wales Stakes—Folkstone, 1st; Longshot, 2nd. Four ran.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND COMPANY.—We are authorised to state that the directors have decided upon recommending to their proprietors, at the forthcoming half-yearly meeting, a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum free of income-tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last.

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—Yesterday, Sir Chusack P. Roney, chairman of the line, and Mr. Chambers, vice-chairman, visited the several works on it, which are progressing fast to completion, a large number of men being engaged on them along the entire way from Cork to Youghal, and also on the branch line to Queenstown. The line as it is known at present is open from Dunkathal to Youghal, but on the 15th of next month it will be open to Tivoli, within the borough boundary, and from that to King-street, the Cork Terminus; and also the branch to Queenstown it is intended to open simultaneously on the 1st of January next. The traffic on this line at present moment far exceeds the most sanguine estimates which have been hitherto made, and it is now something higher than was contemplated even for some years after the line was opened to its full extent. The line has opened a new traffic on the Blackwater up to Cappoquin, and the little steamer Daisy, which has merely been put on by Mr. Pike proprietary to the building of steamers suitable to the navigation, leaves Youghal and the county of Waterford each day with considerable numbers of passengers. In fact, the public are now looking for what cannot be given until the steamers are built—additional accommodation upon those waters. It is to be regretted that difficulties should have been thrown in the way of the improvement of the town of Youghal. It is understood that an offer was made by a capitalist for an acre of land in the neighbourhood, close by the Youghal Terminus of the railway, on which he proposed to expend a sum of from £600 to £700 in the erection of a hotel suitable for so attractive a watering-place, but the rent asked was so extravagant that this project, we are sorry to say, has been entirely abandoned. Had this hotel been got in course of erection, there can be little doubt that the neighbourhood around it would speedily become occupied with villas to a considerable extent.—*Cork Constitution.*

WHO SHOT MR. ELY?—A man, name unknown, but calling himself James Delany, a very celebrated character in the diary of policemen since the murder of a Mr. Ely, in the Queen's County, has fallen into the hands of the constabulary, on whose head a fine price is set. This Mr. Delany is reported to have appeared recently at Glenbeg, in the parish of Lismore, under suspicious circumstances, armed with pistols, after having stolen a great coat from Thomas Fitzgerald, of Bishopstown, from whom he had obtained a night's lodging on 23d July last. This candidate for the gallows is about 33 years of age, five feet nine and a-half inches high; and when taken into custody, was well dressed, wearing two rings, a watch and chain, and carried with him a bundle containing a change of clothes.—*Limerick Examiner.*

A SEA SERPENT.—On Tuesday last, as Samuel Townsend, Esq., J.P., of Whitehall, was sailing in Whitehall Harbour, he saw, following his wake, what appeared to him (from the many descriptions he ha d read of the monster) to be a sea serpent, about twenty-five or thirty feet in length, and being in a small boat he endeavoured to keep as respectful a distance as possible. There was, however, another boat in the harbour at the time, in which was Mr Samuel Hingston, his brother, Mr John Hingston, of Trinity College, Dublin, and a party of ladies. Those parties also saw the huge monster, and upon raising its neck about six feet above the surface, the females became greatly alarmed, when Mr John Hingston, who is a remarkable good shot, fired at it, upon which it immediately disappeared. Mr Townsend informed us the serpent presented a beautiful appearance, having large brilliant scales of a yellow hue, and is of opinion it was struck by the shot fired by Mr Hingston. It was likewise distinctly seen from the windows of Whitehall Barracks. Mr Robert Atkins told us he saw it the day before o ff Barlogue.—*Skibbereen Eagle.*

VISIT OF MESSRS. LEVER AND ROEBUCK TO THE CONNAUGHT.—The Connaught was yesterday visited by Mr. John Orrel Lever, M.P., and Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P. About 2 o'clock, the honourable gentlemen, accompanied by Mrs. Lever, Mrs. and Miss Roebuck, and Rev. Peter Daly, left the pier in one of the company's boats. The band of the Connaught, placed in another boat, played "See the conquering hero comes," as the party entered their boat. On passing the Indian Empire her flags were run up. The visitors were received at the gangway of the Connaught by Captain Leitch. Mr. Roebuck was conducted through the principal parts of the vessel, and expressed himself much struck with the magnitude of her proportions and symmetry of her form. After remaining on board a short time the company returned to the town.—*Galway Vindicator.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening an accident took place on the river, which resulted in the death of two men named Timothy M'Carthy and Michael Sullivan, and but for the courage and humanity of three gentlemen would have proved fatal to two other individuals. At about nine o'clock at night a market boat coming down from Cork with four men in her, was caught by a heavy wave, and took in so large a quantity of water that, being very heavily laden, it was capsized. Two of the crew, Michael Fitzgerald and Timothy Herlihy, succeeded in regaining hold of the boat, and their cries for help attracted the attention of some parties on the shore. The occurrence took place nearly opposite Monkstown pier, and the cries of the two men were fortunately heard at the residence of Mr. Wheeler, Queenstown, where a party, including Mr. Wheeler, jun., Scotland, Queenstown, where a party, including Capt. Tooker and Capt. O'Bryen, harbour-master (Queenstown), were dining. These gentlemen immediately joined in a swift pinnace, and in making an effort to save the lives of the unfortunate crew, and a boat belonging to Mrs. Fitzgerald being procured, they proceeded out in her on their mission of humanity. It was with no small difficulty, owing to the heavy rain and thick mist, that they succeeded in getting them on board they were all most deprived of animation. The other two men were nowhere to be seen, and in all probability were washed out to sea. The survivors were conveyed to Mr. Wheeler's, where restoratives were applied to them until their recovery. It is understood that one of the deceased has left a wife and family, and a subscription is on foot for their relief, to which the Harbour Commissioners yesterday subscribed £10. They also passed a vote highly commending the three gentlemen whose promptitude and humanity had rescued two fellow-creatures.—*Cork Constitution.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING.—About nine o'clock, yesterday (Tuesday) evening, a market boat, on its way from Cork to Queenstown, laden with provisions of various kinds, and in which were four men, was struck by a heavy sea opposite Mr. Wheeler's docks at Monkstown—the wind blowing very freshly at the time—and filled. Mr. Wheeler and Captain O'Brien saw this in the former gentleman's parlour, and, hearing the cries of the poor men struggling with the waves, they got a boat and put out to their assistance. They succeeded in saving two of the men, but the two others had sunk before they could reach them. Their bodies had not been found up to a late hour on Wednesday evening. The owner of the boat, whose name was Carthy, was one of the men drowned. He leaves a widow, but no children. The other was a single man.—*Cork Examiner.*

WHITE GLOVES.—According to usage, our learned Recorder, Michael Morris, Esq., has been presented with a pair of white gloves by the Deputy Sheriff, Joseph M'Donnell, Esq., on the state of his court at the last sitting. There was not a single criminal case before the judge, which speaks much for the order and good conduct of Galway. The gloves, we must remark, are of a most exquisite finish. They were manufactured for the purpose in Dublin. They are beautifully embroidered in gold, and as a specimen of Irish manufacture reflect great credit on that branch of industry in this country.—*Galway Vindicator.*

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the Montague Hotel, Kingstown, Brixton, on that body of Mrs. Elizabeth Dowding, a widow lady, who met with her death in a somewhat singular manner. The deceased lady was considerably above 70 years of age. Some weeks ago, it appeared that the servant was gone out, leaving the deceased at home. In the evening deceased had gone into the kitchen, when she saw a cockroach on the floor. She went to stamp on it with her heel, when she fell and broke the bones of her arm were fractured by coming in contact with the accident. The bones were fractured by coming in contact with the accident. The bones were fractured by the stamping, and not by the fall. Inside the door there was a pool of blood, and the deceased stated that she had crawled on her hands and knees from that spot to the window, opened it, and called for assistance. A surgeon attended her till Saturday last, and she died at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The immediate cause of her death was exhaustion and extreme prostration from the wound. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased died of compound fracture of the arm, caused by stamping on a cockroach."—*Evening Mail.*

SHIBBEREEN MASONIC HALL DRAWING.—On the 16th instant, a number of the brethren of Lodge 15 assembled at their room, North-street, to witness the drawing for the Master Masons' Apron, Collar, and Jewel. There were but four hundred and sixty-eight tickets purchased, which we think a small number, when the suitable object for which the drawing was instituted—that of raising funds for building a Masonic hall here—is considered, also the low price at which the tickets were sold, being but five shillings each; the brethren, however, appeared truly grateful to those of the craft who aided them thus far in their project. During the preliminary arrangements the prize was viewed with much interest and admiration. The numbers of the respective tickets purchased being marked on gun-wads, were placed in a revolving box, with the word "Prize" written on one. Two disinterested boys were chosen and the drawing proceeded amidst great curiosity as to, who would be the fortunate winner. As the prize was not drawn till nearly 450 tickets had been extracted, much interest prevailed, when number 141 was declared the winner, which ticket was held by Brother Thomas Aldridge, Castletownsend, who was warmly congratulated on his success, and, we add with pleasure, a member or better Mason could not have got it, and from whom few more appreciate the broad principles so clearly upon which our Order is founded. We may mention that as the sum already realised is not sufficient, the subscription list will not be closed until the required sum is raised. The arrangements made by the secretary, Brother John S. Levis, for the drawing, gave great satisfaction.—*Limerick Chronicle,*

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLENDALOUGH CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Wicklow, Thursday Evening.

A most numerous and influential meeting of the Glendalough Church Education Society was held yesterday, in the Grand Jury-room of the Court-house, Wicklow. The hour officially announced for the meeting to commence was twelve o'clock, but long anterior to the time appointed the spacious Grand Jury-room was crowded with nobility and gentry of the district, who evinced the liveliest interest in the proceedings of the society at the present eventful period of its history. There was a considerable number of ladies present, the patronesses of the society's schools in Wicklow and the adjoining counties, and also clergymen from all parts of Ireland. The meeting was regarded as one of the most important held by the society for many years past.

Amongst those present were:—

Thomas Lefroy, Esq., Q.C.; Henry H Jov, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; Rev Henry Joy, Bromington, Whitchurch; T Johnson; Rev R E Barton, Esq, Glendalough, Annamoe; Hon and Rev E Talbot, Captain J W De Butts, C Frizell, Esq, J P, Castle Kevin; F Synge, Esq, D.L.; Captain Truell, Ballyhenry; William Magee, Esq, Abbeville; Rev William Magee, Rev L H Streane, Rev H G Carroll, Rev Henry Rooke, Rev James Pratt, Rev W H Brassington, Rev A D Macnamara, Rev St George French, Rev C Abbott, Rev C Mulloy, Rev J K Fletcher, Rev Henry Joy Tombe; Robert Joy, Esq; Rev W Butler Bryan, Mr Fausett, Ballygannon; Mr R Lawrenson.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the chair was taken by

Rev. WILLIAM MAGEE,

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. H. Rooke,

The Secretary, the Rev. Henry J. Tombe, read the report of the society for the past year, which will appear in the IRISH TIMES of to-morrow.

The Rev. L. H. Streane, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was usual that the proposer should endeavour, as far as possible, to echo, as it were, the sentiments expressed in the report itself. Most of them had heard of a different kind of echo in the West of Ireland, which replied, when a peculiar question was put, for instance, how do you do? the answer would be, "Very well, I thank you." He considered the Church Education Society might echo a similar answer to the National Board. There was nothing in the position of their society to cause them to despond or be discouraged. Far from it, indeed. (Hear, hear.) It was gravely proposed, under certain circumstances, that they should give an adhesion to the National Board—so far, at least, as to place the schools of the Church Education Society in connection with it—because, forsooth, the Church Education Society was placed in great straits and difficulties to separately maintain its schools. He did not feel that in the diocese of Glendalough they were placed in such a position, for by their report it would be seen the society had not lost a single school during the past year. Neither had there been a discontinent voice on the question at their committee meetings, but the greatest unanimity prevailed. In the sixteen extensive parishes of the diocese, ranging along the eastern coast, a sum of £614 had been collected, which was expended on the schools. They had still 700 children in their schools; and, what school in the diocese of Glendalough connected with the National Board of which a clergyman was a patron. There were not twenty Protestant children in the diocese attending the schools of the National Board, and he hoped the number would continue to diminish. One of the reasons gravely put forward why they should unite themselves with the National Board was, that they had no hope whatever of a Parliamentary grant. He quite agreed with the statement in the report as to the improbability of any such grant, but he did not agree with a statement put forward in a pamphlet which he held in his hand that all controversy between the Church and the State was confessedly closed. It was not closed, nor would that controversy be closed while there was a minister or layman who honoured and venerated the Word of God, and wished to maintain its supremacy. Recently in conversation he learned that when a deputation waited on Mr. Cardwell, the Chief Secretary, to know whether the Government were inclined to make any concession on the education question, pointed to a small mahogany box, and said it contained the adhesion of the Wesleyan Methodist body to the National Board. It was stated other religious bodies had also given their adhesion to the National Board; that every section of Protestant denominations were against them, and that the Romanists were against them; and this was brought forward as an argument against the Church Education Society, which was standing alone in the struggle. History recorded that Luther was also told that the power of Rome and public opinion were against him, and he replied, "Be it so: if they are upon one side, I am upon the other." They should imitate the heroic example of Luther, and stand out boldly to maintain the great principle of Scriptural education. (Hear, hear.) If all were against them on the side of wrong, they would be against all on the side of right. It was stated, as an argument to induce them to join the National Board, that they had an enormous revenue, while that of the Church Education Society was but limited. That was the only argument that could be adduced in favour of the National System: it had money and nothing else. If all the money were on one side, it was asked how could they compete with the National Board, who could afford to build splendid schoolhouses and pay their teachers? But the simple answer of the Church Education Society was, that they had maintained their schools for years without public money, and they were not afraid to stand the test of comparison with the schools of the National Board. The rev. speaker here read an extract from a report of one of the inspectors under the National Board, who had visited sixteen schools in the West of Ireland, and reported that the proficiency in each was far below the average; and in some instances he described them as the impersonation of disorder, although conducted under the auspices of the National Board. (Laughter.) Another question brought before them was, that schools could be placed under the care of the National Board, without an infringement of the principle for which the society was contending, but that was too long a question to go into. The Right Hon. Joseph Napier, in a pamphlet entitled "The Education Question, with Thoughts on the present Crisis," says, "The restrictions in the schools of the Church Education Society which would disturb a foolish any use of God's Word which would disturb a foolish any use of God's Word which would disturb a foolish any distinctive tenet of a Roman Catholic pupil, however vital the error of it—this is not said to be sinful. Now, what can be of higher importance in the view of a member of our church than the great centre of Protestant truths, the essence of Reformed faith?" He goes on to say, "yet these are excluded in the presence of a Roman Catholic child by our own voluntary regulations. A teacher cannot declare to him the whole counsel of God; nor one such error, however anti-Scriptural, which the teacher may know to be lurking in the mind of the Roman Catholic child, can the teacher correct in the Church Education Schools." That was put forward by the Right Honourable Joseph Napier to justify him in the position which he has taken in relation to the National Board. He was happy to say that one of the Secretaries of the Church Education Society had given a distinct and most satisfactory reply to that statement. The Rev. Alexander Leeper, in a letter on the subject, said he always understood the rules of the society to give to the patron of every school full liberty so instruct the children in the meaning of the particular portion of the Scriptures which they might be reading, as well as to explain the formularies of the church to the children of the church. The committee rather desired it to be distinctly understood that they were very far from wishing to interfere with the clergyman, but left him as uncontrolled in the school-room as in the pulpit. Still further, the committee desired to call on the ex-Chancellor to produce the prohibitive regulation which he affirmed to be in force in the Schools of the Church Education Society. The assertion of the society was, that they had no such rule, nor ever had. Such was the ground on which the Right Hon. Joseph Napier attempted to justify his present position, by a statement which never had any existence except in his own mind. The rev. gentleman here referred to another pamphlet entitled "An Address on National Education," which was calculated to mislead the public mind. Its author, a clergyman, stated that he had five schools in his parish, three under the National Board, and two under the Church Education Society. A short time was allowed for religious instruction in the three schools under the National Board; and the writer endeavoured to show that there was no difference in the instruction imparted in any of the five schools, although he dare not introduce the Scriptures at any hour of the day in the National Schools, as that would be infringing on the rule of the board. The essential difference between them and the National Board was, that they would not teach as a fundamental truth that religious and secular teaching were inseparable, while the National Board say they must be separated. When their gracious Sovereign visited Ireland in 1853, outside the Great Exhibition, he saw a guard of honour salute her, by lowering their banners to the ground. Immediately the verse occurred to his mind:—

"In the name of the Lord we have set up our banners."

Soon was in God's name, and for the honour of God's glory, they took up their position and maintained the Church Education Society, and, having reared the banner of God's word aloft, they would hold it aloft. God had given them the banner of truth to uphold, which they would do until their monarch returned to the earth—until the King of Kings and Lord of Lords came—and then they would lay His own glorious word at His feet, and thank Him for the banner which He had given them to hold aloft in the conflict of life. (Applause.) After some further observations, the rev. gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., LL.D., in seconding the motion, said—I am very glad that the accidental circumstance of being the neighbourhood has given me the opportunity of coming forward to express my humble sympathy with the Diocesan Association whose report we have now heard read. In considering the position of the Church Education Society in Ireland, I confess I am sometimes tempted to adopt a definition of human nature which would rather reject it if they could. Some philosophers, distinguishing man from the inferior animals, have defined him as, *par excellence*, a rational animal, and some have dissented from that. Others have defined him, by way of distinction, a laughing animal; and some an ungracious animal, and some an ungrateful animal. It occurs to me, when I consider the position of the Church Education Society in Ireland, and the adverse circumstances with which it has to contend, that if we are not grateful to God for its success under His blessing, we are most ungrateful to Him. (Hear, hear.) There is a ding-dong cantata sung in our ears, day after day, from pamphlet after pamphlet, that every Government in succession has been against the Church Education Society; that the Roman Catholic hierarchy are banded to a man against it, and the Roman Catholic laity. Nay, more, the Lord Bishop of Cork, in a charge lately delivered to his clergy, has warned us that even as regards our Protestant laity, we cannot depend upon their support; for his lordship has reminded us that some time ago, when a special appeal was made for some purposes connected with the Church Education Society, all the temporal peers of Ireland put together contributed only a sum of £75. It is greatly to be regretted if our laity hold back in the contributions which they are plainly bound in duty to bring forward freely to support the Church Education Society. But we are not to be daunted by these adverse circumstances. We are not to look only at one side of the question, and sink into despondency if the society have been opposed in the manner to which I have alluded, and it has the power of Government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy against it. Let us reconcile it with this that according to the last report of the society, which I now hold in my hand, there were, on the 21st December, 1859, on the roll of the society's school, 78,437 children on the roll of those schools. There were in connection with the society's schools, and there were 11,963 Roman Catholic children on the roll of those schools. (Hear, hear.) In this small district, I understand from the report read by the secretary, that there are about 80 Roman Catholic children, and supposing that out of the 1,1900 Roman Catholic children whose names are on the roll of the society that only one-half constitute the average attendance, which of us is prepared to take the step of merging the schools of the Church Education Society into the National Schools, and so close our doors to this large number of Roman Catholic children? But let us remember, according to the fundamental rules of the Church Education Society, that the principal object is to give Scriptural education to the children of the Church. That is the main and primary object, which some are too apt to forget; and I do ask you, what guarantee have we for the religious education of the children of our Protestant fellow-countrymen if the schools of the Church Education Society should be merged into those of the National Board? We are told by the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, in the House of Commons, that there are three thousand Protestant children in Ireland, who are now receiving education in schools, the teachers of which are Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) Let our schools merge into the schools of the National Board, and may swell that number of 15,000, but let us be aware lest, in swelling it, we should not be exposing our Protestant brethren, not, perhaps, to the proselytism of the Church of Rome, but to the infidelity which must, eventually, be the consequence, if the Protestant children of the country are to be brought up in schools where the masters are Roman Catholics. Are we to be led to merge our schools into those of the National Board, upon the vague hope that in some such schools we should receive a better secular education, and that our masters and mistresses will be paid by the National Board, instead of being paid by the gentry and farmers of Ireland? We are somewhat in the position of that great man, Luther, when he stood before the Diet of Worms, surrounded by the electors, Princes who wished to befriend him. He was surrounded by cardinals, who were anxiously endeavouring to induce him to make somewhat of a compromise. He was surrounded by his own familiar friends, who had followed him through good and evil report, and said to him in substance, "Half a loaf is better than no bread; we must do what we can, as Popery is willing to concede certain matters; don't insist on more." He brushed his friends gently aside, and read in the history of that great event the sublime holding his Bible in his hand, his simple and sublime answer was this:—"Here I take my stand, I cannot do otherwise; God be my help." Let that be our solemn and serious answer to every one who asks us to deviate from the way in which we have been walking, and for the sake of secular advantages to merge our schools into those of the National Board. The income of the society last year was £42,000, about £3,000 more than the previous year; and we are told that some £10,000 or £12,000 more each year would enable the society to carry out all its operations effectively. What a paltry sum of £10,000 or £12,000 a year, collected amongst the Protestant noblemen and gentry of the country? We have now in Dublin a Young Men's Christian Association, collecting funds for the Church Education Society, and I do not despair but there will soon be in every parish in Ireland a Young Men's Christian Association for the same purpose. We have also, and we ought to be thankful for it, numerous associations conducted by ladies, which have been unwearied in their exertions to benefit the Church Education Society. One lady in Dublin, in the course of a year, collected by her individual labours a sum of £230 for the benefit of the society. There is no reason for the friends of the society to despond. We are encouraged by the memorial not long since presented to Parliament by 5,000 clergymen of the Established Church in England, expressive of their warm sympathy with the cause of the Church Education Society in Ireland, and their appreciation of the course pursued by the Irish clergy. It was said by a heathen there is no sight more beautiful to the eye of God than that of a man struggling in a good cause with adversity. When a heathen was enabled to express such a sentiment, what shall we say? Is not the eye of God on this society of Christians while it seeks to co-operate with His will, and if He is upon our society, how can we despair or doubt its ultimate success? He who fulminated desire his power over Greece stated at a public meeting in Athens, that whatever good man to engage always only in the principle. The application of the public money would be felt to be so beneficial to the purse, that the people would soon be stopped, and leave our schools in a worse condition than they were before. The meeting must bear in mind that, according to the last report of the Church Education Society, out of the 168 Church Education Schools, in lordship's diocese, in 108 the average attendance is under 20, and, if these schools were merged in the schools of the National Board—if those 20 children were thrown into that school, if the board—and this school of the board, remembering that out of the non-vested schools, which come in connection with the board, the rule by which they are governed is this—that it depends upon the patron of the school what religious education, and what religious education, shall be given in any of these schools. (Hear, hear.) Let us keep hold of our position, what is right, and we shall at once see the impossibility of handing over our Protestant children, no matter what may be the advantages of secular education, the impossibility of being parties, at least, to handing them over to the schools of the National Board. (Applause.) The rule which differs from the vested schools differs in this respect, that parents are at liberty to approve of such pastors and teachers as they think right, to give education or religion to their children. Who is to pay them? It is not pretended that the machinery of the board provided for such an expense, and therefore, practically speaking, as it is now, in the case of the majority of the 15,000 Protestant children, send by the Attorney-General to be in schools under Catholic teachers, it would be with the children of the small schools in connection with the Church Education, if they were handed over to the National Board. 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"Belfast, August 6, 1860.

"REV. SIR,—Having marked with deep interest the proceedings of the Church Education Society for many years, but more especially this and the two previous, and, finally, rejoiced at the noble stand that the committee and its friends have taken, I have long wished to give a mite, however small, above my usual contributions at its annual sermons and meetings; and, in order to do so, I have saved the enclosed pound out of what I once called luxuries, and give it to the Lord's services as the first fruits of the mercies bestowed on my own soul, hoping that others may be induced to do likewise, and believing that the time has now arrived that the Lord's people should make an united effort—both high and low, rich and poor. And, if undertaken in prayer, with a full dependence on God the Father, through the medium of his Son Jesus Christ, and the influence of the Holy Ghost, blessings more abundant will be sent down from on high on our beloved Church for the noble stand she has taken in upholding His Holy Word in its supremacy in this land. Praying that our Lord God may keep the ministers and people united in this great and noble cause of His,—I remain, rev. sir,

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## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

From a correspondent's letter, dated Paris, August 21st, we learn:—

The general expectation in Paris is that before long we may hear of the bombardment of Naples and of the breaking out, either of a war between Austria and Piedmont, or of a Mazzinian insurrection against the authority of Victor Emmanuel in Central Italy. From Naples the letters come down to the 13th inst. The panic there had increased to a frightful extent. The correspondent of the *Debats* observes:—"If you want to know what is going on here, people are running away." The truth of this I have ample confirmation of. It seems likely that there will be some fighting, and the reactionists and those among the Liberals who know that shot and shell are indiscriminating, are all removing on board ship, to be out of harm's way. Those Liberals who remain eagerly take up Cavour's advice, and recommend perfect abstention. They are anxious for the overthrow of the Neapolitan dynasty, but they wish it to come about gently, pacifically, and without bloodshed. As one of the letters before me idiomatically puts it, they wish the omelet to be made, but have the greatest objection to any eggs to be broken. The two fortresses which command the town, Saint Elmo and the Castel Nuovo, have, within the last few days, received an immense quantity of shells, to be showered down on the city at the first notice. The *Debats'* correspondent says that Admiral Mundy, who had received instructions to prevent the bombardment, lately received a modification of that extraordinary order, and that the King is now to be allowed to defend himself in his own way should Garibaldi attack him. The same writer sets down as a transparent absurdity a report that the King would not show fight, but embark as soon as matters came to a crisis, and confide the care of his crown to "his people and his army." The preparations making in the capital show which way the cat will jump. But, though determined to fight, the youthful Bombalino has, it seems, made provisions for the not improbable event of his being defeated. Thirty millions of ducats (about five millions sterling) have been shipped on board the steamer Partenope, and the Duke of Calvi, a natural son of Arthur, a small war schooner, anchored in the military port, which was to sail last Sunday, gives wide berth to Sicily, so as to avoid Garibaldi's cruisers, and proceed to Trieste.

The *Debats'* correspondent at Naples states that the British Envoy had received the following curious and significant telegram:—"Leghorn.—Mazzini is here—great ovation."

From Turin I learn that military preparations are being hurried on in a manner which is conclusive as to one point—that the Government think a crisis at hand. They are not being a sufficient number of officers for the army, the pupils of the military school that have had six months' training have received commissions. A six months' training have received Victor Emmanuel's "friendly power" is said to have warned Victor Emmanuel to be prepared for the worst—*i.e.*, war with Austria. Whether the "friendly" power may be Austria, or whether the "friendly" power may be England, I could not learn; but I think, just now in a position to recommence hostilities, intervention in Italy is to be postponed for the moment, unless the English Government is to be wheedled into co-operation. What was implicitly believed tied to the coat tails of the French Emperor, fighting in Syria to pull down her ancient ally the Turk, and f

## FRANCO-HIBERNIANA.

There is no character so odious as a disturber of the public peace. Mischief-makers anywhere are the most repulsive of human kind. But the man whose whole life has been spent in every species of ignoble and cowardly endeavour to excite disaffection and rebellion in a well-governed and tranquil community is an outlaw to civilised society, and deserves imprisonment or banishment to some penal colony where his evil suggestions and machinations can do no harm, and ought to only make his punishment heavier. Smith O'Brien is an example of much mercy abused. A proven coward and traitor, he was expelled the kingdom as a felon, and condemned to that servitude in our remote settlements which awaits our worst of criminals. He merited death at the hands of the law. His transportation was an indulgent mercy. The influence and leniency which saved him from the rope of the executioner in time released him from his penal banishment. He was restored to his family and his home, to his friends and his country. There was a compact of honour implied, if not expressed, in this new favour. He accepted the mercy, and thus pledged himself to deserve it. But how has this pardoned traitor demeaned himself since his return to Ireland? No public opportunity has passed which he has not eagerly seized to sow new seeds of disloyalty and mischief. In seasons of the profoundest tranquillity he has striven to disturb the peace of his country. Favoured by England, he hates her. Pardoned by the Queen, he tries to arouse a spirit of rebellion amongst her subjects. Contemned by the Government, he endeavours to excite its notice by repeated acts of mean opposition. Smith O'Brien is now, as he ever has been, a traitor to the Throne and enemy to his country. England could put her heel on the worm and crush it, but around it is the fruit of a nation which cannot be thrown aside or destroyed without loss and ruin. For this reason the wicked deeds and designs of the persistent rebel are ignored or disregarded. The poltroon of the potato field is, moreover, too much of the coward still to do his treason without a cover. He speaks, and you know he means hatred to England; but his language is guarded spleen; he acts, and no one of his deeds is assailable by law, though tainted throughout with rebellion. Of this wretched character is his recent letter to the author of the fustian called "La Question Irlandaise." That pamphlet bears the stamp of French forwardness and superficiality. There is the usual *quantum* of presumption and ignorance. The real condition of Ireland is wholly misunderstood. The true sentiments of her people are equally unknown. The penal disabilities under which our Roman Catholic brethren of the sister island so long laboured are entirely removed. Members of this persuasion fill not only some of the high offices of the state, but preponderate on the judicial bench and in other important Government appointments. The country is rapidly prospering, and the people are in proportion becoming tranquil and happy. The party and religious feuds which still exist only show that the spirit of thrivance and peace has not destroyed earnestness and faith. For these cannot exist in a country of divided opinions without occasional outbreaks and contradictions. In the midst of these scenes of success such men as Smith O'Brien, and such publications as the *Nation* newspaper, by their continual restlessness and misrepresentations, embolden the free lances of the French press to cast a longing eye on Ireland, and to describe it as ready to receive them with open arms, and join in the national plunder. It is enough to know that M. Marie Martin, the writer of the "Irish Question," bespatters O.Brien with praise, and that this flattery is eagerly swallowed by the pardoned convict, to judge of the kind of information and opinion to be gleaned from this precious document. Ignorance and misstatement could scarcely go further. As a matter of course, this is the kind of publication which Smith O'Brien admires. Accordingly we find him inditing a fulsome letter to the stupid writer, lauding him for the very qualities which are least perceptible in his wretched *brochure*. The Irishman, indeed, is cunning enough to own that an invasion of his country by France would be disastrous to both. But he nevertheless encourages the spirit of disaffection in the one, and the spirit of aggression and spoliation in the other. His letter can bear no other meaning. What does Ireland want with the friendship and sympathy of France unless as an integral part of the United Kingdom? The author of the "Irish Question" does not care to conceal the new French idea in regard to Ireland. To agree with men of this stamp is to be traitors to England in heart if not in expression. To encourage their misapprehensions, their ignorance, or design, is to foment rebellion, and to invite aggression.

We have had a little too much of this of late in many quarters. Lord Fermoy coolly told the House of Commons some short time ago that if Ireland were put to the vote, she would declare for a separation from England. Mr. Maguire repeated the same folly not many evenings since. How is this to be construed but into excitement to rebellion? There is no intention to ask the sister island to exercise universal suffrage on the question of the union or her connection with the British Crown. Then why mention it? What can it import but an echo to the impudent notions of France?—notions which are an insult to the common sense and common freedom of Irishmen. What can be more degrading to that country than by implication to indicate her wish to be united to the French tyranny? To lose their free speech, their free press, their free votes, their free Parliament, their free justice seats, their free Government, their free religion, for an absolutism which broods over all things and suppresses the very name of liberty. Surely there is not an Irishman so besotted as to desire submission to absolutism. Men may be misled by passion, and blinded by party feuds and animosities, but they are not so entirely mad as to rush into a despotism which would totally annihilate the very power they possess to utter their imaginary or real wrongs and grievances. Even Smith O'Brien is too shrewd to place himself under the *loi des suspects*, and the *Nation* does not court an *avertissement*. No, the game is one of pure mischief and paltry malice. But it remains for Irishmen themselves to vindicate the national character. A successful rebellion can never take place in that country. A successful invasion, while England has a man left, and Ireland too, is impossible. Then, why stir the questions? Things that could not be were they even desirable are not moved by sensible men; but when they are impracticable and unpalatable both, surely it is the acme of folly to dwell upon them. Irishmen are as well off now as, doubtless, they ever will be. We speak, of course, as to their general present condition. The mischievous grumblers who are smarting under their Sovereign's pardon ought to have no voice in a community so prosperous. They should be left to the ignominy of their truckling spirit and their ingratitude. The inconsiderate members of Parliament who, to excite attention, utter disloyalty and nonsense in one breath; the French ignoramuses who, to back the new French idea, attempt to describe the condition and the disposition of Ireland; and that Imperial notion itself which delights in exciting rebellions and creating new nationalities;—these should all be proscribed and condemned by the common sense and common interest of the entire body of Irishmen. The hallucination is, indeed, most idle; but, mad in an individual, it becomes disgraceful and disloyal in a nation. It is due to Ireland to answer the "Irish Question" by its contempt, and Smith O'Brien by the punishment of utter neglect.—*Morning Herald.*

## EDUCATIONAL ISSUE RAISED BY RECENT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Some very interesting facts appear in the results published to-day of the Indian Civil Service Examination, and the Oxford Local Examination of this year.

For the Indian service eighty gentlemen have been selected, after the usual competition open to all natural-born subjects of the Queen. The whole number of candidates is not stated. Last year there were forty places and one hundred and nineteen candidates; and we may suppose double the number of candidates this year for the eighty places thrown up. It may excite surprise that, considering how perfectly free all of the required age and health are to enter in, there should be so few of our young healthy students anxious to secure first-rate openings in India. But, in truth, the full difficulties of the examination are well known in all our colleges and schools. Presuming on the proportion of last year, there were probably about 240 candidates, and these we may rest assured were the crack men of their respective colleges—men who had energy and health enough to face the stern preparation for the ordeal. We may be quite certain that the eighty selected men are in all respects some of the very best men in our Universities—men of rare mental energy and aptitude for various departments of knowledge. It was thought that by opening the Indian Civil Service to all in a free competition, general education would be much stimulated; the result has rather disappointed that expectation. Splendid prizes placed very high, to be attained by extraordinary exertion, serve as fine rewards, no doubt, for the first-class men of our Universities, but they serve as little stimulus to the many students outside the ambitious two or three hundred who deliberately strive to obtain them. The eighty young men of remarkable talent, who are now destined for the Civil Service of India, would in any case have pursued their studies with intense zeal, and would doubtless have risen high in any calling to which they might have devoted themselves. But it is certainly a good thing to secure their abilities for State work (provided they are not too proud to work well in harness), and it is still more gratifying to know that this open competition gives a splendid career to young men who, without the chance, would have been unable to enter into the army or the liberal professions, simply through want of means.

The places of education of the various candidates show some curious results. In English literature and composition a candidate from Melbourne was first! The advent of the long-expected "New Zealander" may now indeed be close at hand when a town—not better than a village of huts twelve years ago—sends a young gentleman of nineteen to beat the best men of our old Universities in the literature of our own country, and in the composition of our own language. The young colonist—Mr. Charles Cevil Stevens—may well be proud of such a success. We notice also that he was third of the whole eighty victors—an Oxford man heading the list, and an Aberdeen student coming in second. In proportion to former achievements the Irish combatants have not carried off a very startling share of the prizes, but have been successful enough to throw additional lustre on the admirable zeal with which some of the leading men in Dublin University direct and stimulate the studies of the "Indian class." Of the whole eighty successful, twenty came from Irish colleges. Six of these were educated at the Queen's University—a most gratifying fact when we bear in mind the comparative youth and limited extent of that institution, and the difficulties which it has had to encounter from the Ultramontane faction in Ireland. Of the first eight places five were obtained by Irishmen. The first, second, and third in mathematics were obtained by Irishmen—a result that might not have been expected—but times are altered when there was some truth in the joke ("if not true, well invented") that a young Irish competitor for a civil situation summed up his qualifications in claiming "a fine power of denunciation, combined with the wildest humour." The Oxford men took high place in classics as might be expected; and the greatest number of honors obtained by one institution were won for Cambridge.

The statistics of the Oxford Local Examinations, published also to-day, show some facts not very satisfactory as regards the progress of general elementary education. The number and proportion of successful candidates (498 out of 875) is greater this year than last year, when it was only 413 out of 896. But the causes of the failures this year are sadly indicative of the bad training in ordinary English education given in some of our best schools. Out of 292 senior candidates (boys from fifteen to eighteen) 118 failed to satisfy the examiners in the preliminary examination—mainly, reading, writing, and arithmetic. (Last year only eighty-nine seniors failed out of two hundred and ninety-nine entirely examined.)

"Nor is this the worst. If we examine the causes of failure in detail, we find reason to believe that the examination of 1860 has shown a decided and general deterioration in the quality of the elementary work, on the part not only of the seniors, but of the juniors. Of the 89 senior candidates who failed in the preliminary examination of 1859 only six were rejected as below the mark in more than two points of the preliminary work. In 1860 the number deficient in more than two points was 39. Thirty-three seniors failed in arithmetic in 1859; 26 in spelling; 12 in geography; while in 1860 the failures were in geography 32; in spelling 46; and in arithmetic no fewer than 79! The deterioration is nearly as great in the case of the juniors. In 1859 39 junior candidates only were rejected for failing in more than two points; in 1860 the number so rejected was 82. The failures in spelling have risen from 39 to 51, and the failures in arithmetic from 15 to 85! Further, it is to be noted that a considerable number of those whose more advanced work would have entitled them to honourable distinction, and even some whose place would have been among the very highest, failed in the elementary part of the examination. Thirty candidates—17 seniors and 13 juniors—are in this unenviable predicament; and among the 17 seniors are seven who would otherwise have obtained double, triple, or even quadruple honors. Arithmetic and spelling, either separately or in combination, proved fatal to all but one of these; and, indeed, 18 out of the 30 who lost their honors on account of a deficiency in their preliminary work, owe their failure to ignorance of these elementary branches of knowledge."

We are very glad that there is this authoritative exposure of the deficiencies of most of our schools in giving a good English education, but something more might be done towards making this exposure more certain and periodical, and giving to schoolmasters and students, successful in remedying these things, a more definite certificate of their success. The Examinations for the home Civil Service are in the main competitions based on various acquirements; and the boy most successful in reading, writing and arithmetic, may be defeated through want of knowledge of history or geography, and receives no reward, not even a certificate for his success in acquiring elementary knowledge. As to the Oxford Local Examinations, the *Times* says, with great truth, "The excitement which at first existed has probably died away," and we are inclined to think will die away, unless some such plan as we have seen indicated is carried out of indirectly connecting the rewards of the Civil Service with such local examinations.

When we contrast the brilliant results of the Indian examination—eighty victors out of the last two or three hundred competitors—and the 118 young men out of 292 picked candidates from our best English schools showing gross ignorance of common elementary education—we have illustrations how all our efforts for the last few years to "stimulate education" have, through bad management, remarkably failed. A captious critic may ask how many of "the eighty" might have failed in "reading, writing, and arithmetic." They are not put through that preliminary ordeal, but it is quite possible that the gentleman illustrious in mathematics might have broken down in spelling, or the young Australian Macaulay have failed in decimal fractions!—*Globe.*

## BRITISH MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The bad quality of the report on Military organisation is made the more clear and striking by the existence of a good model in the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Sanitary Condition of the Army. That report was an excellent guide, for the good reason that it met the same kind of dissatisfaction about one department of the War-office which the present report was intended to meet in regard to the whole administration of that office. For a long time after the close of the instructive story of the Crimean mortality and recovery, it was expected that due provision would be made for good management in future. When, at the end of three years, there was no appearance of anything being done, a demand arose for an inquiry into the causes of the bad health of the army generally, and of the mortality during the war in particular. Even before the evidence was obtained by the commission, it was publicly known that there was no clear and unquestioned distribution of authority among the officials, military and medical; that there were incessant disputes about whose business it was to do many essential things which were left undone; that there was no comfort for the sick and wounded in camp or hospital till the department was assisted by civilian aid; that there was enormous waste co-existing with dreadful destitution; and that, when all was over, every department threw the blame upon every other. We all saw and heard this, just as we have been seeing and hearing a great deal about the mismanagement of the War-office generally. The commission in that case, and the committee in this, were expected to ascertain the facts, to give an opinion as to the causes of the evil, and to recommend a remedy. The Sanitary Commission discharged the duty well; the Military Organisation Committee has evaded all the essential part of it.

The Sanitary Report showed us how all useful action was perpetually retarded by uncertainty of jurisdiction and other causes of delay, so that the men were first in a state of hardship, then sick, and then dead, before anything effectual could be done for them; and next, how prodigious was the waste caused by the delay first, and the desperate efforts to redress its mischiefs afterwards; and again, how different officials had different plans and notions, which were incessantly discussed, and always in conflict, neutralising each other, while every man seemed to be employed in everything but his proper business, and all consistent co-operation was out of the question. An exposition of this state of affairs was followed by the recommendation of a plan of genuine organization, by which a clear distribution should be made of the military and medical authority; by which, again, the two authorities would be brought into consultation and co-operation; by which each functionary should know what his own rights and duties were, and should be enabled to perform those duties; and by which, again, the various divisions of the Medical Department—as the Sanitary, the Medical, and the Statistical—should be united at the Council Board, and distributed in action, with the requisite freedom from interference. There were valuable recommendations as to medical education, as we know by the provision since made for a special training of army surgeons; and as to the position of the Medical Faculty in the army, as is shown by the warrant issued in 1858, and so gratefully hailed by every physician and surgeon in the force. But there was something even better than this in the suggestions offered as to the mode in which the department might be organised, so that every man, in every rank and order of the service, might know his own duty, and understand to whom he was responsible; and by which no man should be liable to fail in his work by the default of some one else, who, in his turn, would be rendered helpless by the failure of a third. As an example, this method and quality of reporting seems to be entirely thrown away on the Special Committee which has sat "at broken intervals," and at last delivered a report made up of mere fragments of study, and details of third-rate importance.

Did not the committee know that the nation is dissatisfied with the War-office because it is, among other defects, intolerably slow? Does not a nightmare feeling come over everybody who has business with the office, or has occasion for hopes or fears in regard to its action? When military precautions have to be taken, who expects the War-office to be prompt? Who expects improvements in arts and implements to be attended to, demands to be answered, claims to be settled, promised honours to be bestowed, till pressure from without compels decision of action? The accounts of the former China war are not made out yet, we learn from the report; and we see hours wasted every session in inquiries by members, and excuses from the War Secretary, about affairs which any man of business in private life would be ashamed to leave unsettled in their proper time and place. How happens this slowness? and what is the cure for it? There is not even a reference to it in the report.

Again, there is universal dissatisfaction with the inefficiency of our military administration. The functionaries of the office, the members of both Houses, and among them the committee, must be weary of hearing that complaint. If, at any particular moment, by a conjunction of an energetic military head with a zealous War Minister, there is something done, and well done, in various directions, it is not only an accident, but a somewhat perilous one to the State; for the benefit is rendered by a bold assumption of responsibility, and the introduction of an arbitrary will into the conduct of affairs. There is no safety in this alternative between having a halting and self-excusing military administration or a more or less arbitrary one, depending for its efficiency on the ability and judgment of one or two public men. It should have been a chief object with the committee to inquire why so much power is lost by the way down from the heads of the department, and how an organisation can be provided which will at once require able men for the work of administration, and use their ability to the best advantage.

Again, there is the costliness, which is, perhaps, the commonest complaint of all. We need not stop to show what our military system costs. Nobody denies that the expense is very much greater than there is any excuse for its being. Yet we find no light in the report as to the way in which it comes about that we have thrown away the value of tens of thousands of our trained soldiers, and that we are always throwing away the value of equipments, stores and *materiel* of every kind as well as the time and patience of the officials, the paper and ink of the office, and the faculty of the responsible Minister. There is no reference to any way by which the expense of our army and its administration may be reduced to what in private affairs would be called its natural cost. The official vice of a radically defective arrangement for the transaction of business among the several branches of our military department may be less clearly understood by the public than the slowness, the inefficiency, and the cost, but that there must be some such mischief is doubted by nobody; and from time to time we have some evidence that the Secretary of State cannot fulfil his own intentions, cannot get his reforms adopted, cannot justify himself to Parliament, and cannot tell the reason why. The truth is, every branch in the office can negative the intentions of the Minister, and any one branch can negative the course of every other.

While such evils exist, and are ordered to be inquired into, the committee evades them every one! And there are members of Parliament, as well as of the Cabinet, who speak of this report as valuable. Its value is not a matter of opinion, on which men may differ without doing harm; it is a question of fact. If we consider the terms of the task set, we shall see that the effectiveness of the report is the only test of its value; and no one will undertake to say that the report offers any means of instituting a good method of military administration. It is so far from improving our prospects in this respect that the impression is strong on many minds that efficiency is not desired where it should be most earnestly pleaded for, and that it will not be obtained except by pressure from without.

One constant excuse in such cases is, that it is one thing to complain and another to remedy. The demand of unprogressive and unreforming persons is, what we would have them do—how they are to help the evils we complain of? In this case, the demand may not be very reasonable, seeing that it was precisely the business of the committee to provide an answer for such questions; but the public can hardly feel so deep a dissatisfaction with the War-office as it does now, without having more or less idea of the proper remedies. Some of these we may suggest another day.—*Daily News.*

## THE DRUSES AND THE MARONITES.

A very interesting and useful communication, throwing much light on recent affairs in Syria, appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, from the pen of a French Protestant missionary in the East. (It is dated Damascus, July 2.) He attributes all the blame to the apathy of the Turkish Government. Druses and Maronites alike are peasants, whom the least intervention even of a feeble Government would suffice to keep in order. If the Pashas of Damascus and Beyrout had prevented both parties from purchasing arms and powder in those two cities, if they had kept a couple of thousand effective troops in readiness to send into the mountain at the first signal of alarm, these simple measures would have sufficed to prevent serious collisions. Some abuse and some blows might have been exchanged, but, barring those, peace would not have been disturbed. Such is the opinion of the missionary, who even goes so far as to accuse the Turkish Government of having long had agents actively employed in exciting Druse against Christian and Christian against Druse, promising assistance to the weak and impunity to the strong.

Distinct charges of deliberate connivance and underhand incitement to the disorder are made against the Turkish Government by the writer. He gives a narrative of the events already known. He relates an anecdote of the escape of the chief of the Protestant community at Habeya:—

"He made his way into a small back room crowded with Christians and Emirs. When the Druses came into it to kill them he stripped off his clothes, smeared himself with blood, and lay down upon the ground feigning death. The Druses were deceived; three or four other Christians whom they killed fell upon him, and the better concealed him. When night came he got up, put on a bloody shirt and a pair of loose Arab trousers which had been left on one of the slain, made a hole in the wall, and escaped into the garden."

The writer, who of course judges things from a French point of view, has the following curious passage, showing how news from abroad is translated in the East:—

"After the massacres which had driven so many unfortunates to Damascus, the Christian population of this city felt itself more and more menaced. The tragedies of Marach, Aleppo, and Jeddah were in every man's memory. It is notorious to what extremities Mussulman fanaticism is capable of proceeding on the least excitement. At the time of the revolt of the Sepoys very little was wanting for a general massacre of Europeans and Christians to take place in Syria. Certain reports which were then spread will give some idea of the curious manner in which the Turkish population appreciates its relations with Europe. It was said that the Indian Mussulmans, with a celerity worthy of Ariosto's knights, had suddenly passed the British frontier, sacked London, and driven away the Queen and her viziers, who, with a wreck of their army, had taken refuge at Constantinople, whence Russia solicited their extradition. The Sultan hesitated to yield to the wishes of Russia, on account of the alacrity with which Queen Victoria had sent an army and a fleet to the assistance of her Suzerain at the time of the Crimean war—a service which the Commander of the Faithful had deigned to recognise by exempting England, France, and Sardinia for three years from the annual tribute due by all the great unbelieving vassals. This condescension on the part of Abdul Medjid was the subject of general blame. The most zealous declared that the moment was come to exterminate all the infidels, as had been done in India. Such an event was daily expected, and might have been brought about by the slightest incident, the slightest squabble between a Mussulman and a Christian. Meanwhile the Jeddah affair occurred, and the momentary impunity of the guilty increased Mussulman excitement to such a point that it was all up with the Christians of Damascus if the news of the bombardment of Jeddah by the English had arrived one day later. That news produced a marvellous effect. The Mussulmans declare that England was all-powerful—that there was but England in the world—that they themselves were English; and their fanaticism assumed, all of a sudden, the external appearance of the most fraternal affection towards all the Christians, and of the most obsequious politeness towards all Europeans and their servants. Unfortunately, England has not known how to preserve in Syria the ascendancy which the tardy and incomplete chastisement of Jeddah sufficed to win for her. Instead of making herself respected in the East, she seems to take pains there to assimilate herself to a secondary Power. The instructions she gave to her agents seemed to be to thwart the Turkish Government in nothing. The result was that English subjects were exposed to vexations which the King of Naples would not tolerate. Thus has England destroyed in this country not only her own influence, but also, up to a certain point, that of other civilised nations, for the Easterns do not make distinctions, and it is impossible that one European Power can lose prestige in their eyes without the others suffering for it. The general impression of the Syrian Mussulmans is that the Frank Princes, enfeebled or divided, intimidated at the same time by the colossal power of the Turkish Empire, are incapable of really protecting their own subjects, and still more incapable of protecting the rayahs, so that if a massacre took place the Sultan would order the Pasha of Beyrout to salute the French and English flags, and no more would be said about it. The result is, that we live from day to day, and from hour to hour, in the expectation of a frightful drama which shall put an end to the destinies of Christianity in Syria, and which history will know under the name of the 'Massacre of Damascus.'"—*Globe.*

## EXCESSIVE TAXATION, AND WHAT QUACKS SAY ABOUT IT.

Indications are already presented of the unpatriotic course which a number of third-rate members of Parliament will take in addressing their constituents during the winter. Mr. Bright, his confreres, and a few others from whom better things might have been expected, will seek to elude all effective criticism upon their conduct by repeating the cuckoo-cry, "We are a deplorably over-taxed people." They judge rightly that this utterance will strike a chord in the popular breast; but the English public have less common sense than they get credit for, if they attach any value to the windy eloquence of persons who protest against over-taxation on the platform after having absented themselves from, or remained silent in, the House during the discussion of the Estimates.

The first notes of this new democratic fantasia have been sounded by Messrs. Bright, Lindsay, and Vincent Scully. At last the member for Cork has had himself reported to his heart's content, flat jokes included; but, for all that he had to say to any purpose, he might as well have been contemptuously passed over by the short-hand writer. No originality can be claimed for one who simply walls over the vastness of the national expenditure. Grumbling is a very common talent, and it does not wear a more comely appearance when couched in flippant language. Mr. Lindsay, the shipowner, looks at matters with greater rationality. His statement respecting the national finances, and the prospects for the interval between the present time and Spring next, is most alarming. As became the theme, he spoke in a serious spirit.

Our total expenditure for 1860-61, counting everything, will not fall far short of *seventy-six millions and a-half*. If we have a bad harvest, as seems certain; and if the working classes be thrown out of employment in any number, widespread and grave discontent must result. Mr. Lindsay goes too far when he represents this possible adverse state of things as a "*danger from within*;" but in our forecastings of the future so unfavourable a probability cannot be disregarded; and the hon. gentleman very judiciously urged the Government to save every pound they could safely retain of the estimated expenditure for the year.

The hint is a good one; nothing would go farther to restore the lost reputation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer than were he able when Parliament meets again, to report that a considerable surplus lay in the Treasury to the credit of the year succeeding. It is, perhaps, Utopian to hope for any such saving. That there is room for it, without impairing the efficacy of the public service, few will question. It is true that the Government claim the merit of having reduced the Civil Service Estimates £300,000 this year. How much further they could go in a period of pressure, without a damage to public interests, none but themselves can tell.

It is not in these estimates, however, that great retrenchments can be made. We are prepared to say that, should Continental prospects speedily improve, and any considerable degree of confidence be restored, it will become the duty of the Ministry to consider candidly and fully to what extent they might abstain from expending for 1860-61 the large additional sums voted for the army and navy. No opinion can possibly be now offered as to the policy of such a step. At any time it must rest wholly with the Government to determine its prudence. The public will not unduly press the Cabinet to a course of the kind. The words of the Emperor Napoleon are still ringing in our ears:—"Why does not the Government of England put the country into such a state of defence as to render the idea of invasion ridiculous." That is exactly what we are making large sacrifices with remarkable good temper, to accomplish.

The remainder of Mr. Lindsay's speech was *de omnibus rebus*, and goes for nothing. His reference to the comparative strength of the English and French navies, in which he sets down the former at 492 screw vessels, and the latter at 263, must be wrong. It is grounded upon an official French pamphlet. The source cannot be described as unquestionable. Pass from Mr. Lindsay to the third of the prophets who preaches coming woes as the consequence of our heavy expenditure. The sweeping denunciation penned by Mr. Bright must be given at length. It is in the shape of a letter acknowledging a vote of thanks to the member for Birmingham from an influential Reform league.

"Rochdale, August 16, 1860.

"Dear Sir,—The resolution you have sent me has given me much pleasure. I am only sorry that my efforts have been so fruitless in the House of Commons. In many sessions past, indeed since the beginning of the Russian war, economy has been despised, and every man who has attempted to prevent a waste of the public resources has been condemned as unpatriotic and anti-national. The people have been hoodwinked and befooled almost beyond all former example, and the 'services' which should be their servants and guardians have become their masters and spoilers. I know not when we shall see a change, but our late and present course cannot be continued without danger and disaster. Possibly we may see disappointments and reverses in trade which may drive us to take notice of the enormous sum which is annually and needlessly taken from the proceeds of the nation's industry. England, with its population of thirty millions, will raise seventy-two millions in Government taxes this year. The United States, with an estimated population of thirty-two millions, will raise about twelve millions in Federal and State Government taxes this year. How long will England maintain her position in the race with this burden, and what institution is there in the English system that is worth a tribute of sixty millions sterling a year? The time may come when the people will discover that monarchies and aristocracies may be purchased at to dear a rate, unless monarchies and aristocracies become more wise. You will oblige me by conveying my thanks to the members of the North Reform Union for their resolution, a copy of which you have forwarded to me,—I am, very truly, yours,

"JOHN BRIGHT.

"Mr. R. B. Reed, 50, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne."

Rather strong language here. Mr. Bright may be characterised as the most audacious man in England. His aim seems to be to startle the public by saying, the truth or wisdom of which give him small concern. The comparison between England and the States, unjust as it is, calls for no remark, but the spice of republicanism in the tail of the epistle is exceedingly offensive, because unfair and unpatriotic. How shall we think of a Briton born, who inquires, "*What institution is there in the English system that is worth a tribute of sixty millions a year?*" Then comes a shower of grape against monarchies and aristocracies—the aristocracy of money, the mammon-princes of cottonopolis, the grinding tyranny over the workmen of great manufacturers, are not included in the condemnation.

Mr. Bright does not seek the destruction of aristocratical power; he only wishes its transference to Manchester. He dislikes taxation less in proportion as it becomes more direct, and enables him to reduce the wages of his workmen. We cannot argue with him, as we should with men whose first principles were sound. The person who considers no single institution of Great Britain worth keeping at our present rate of taxation is not an Englishman at all. We do not regard Mr. Bright's expression as a suddenly-conceived hyperbole. He is well aware what he says, and invariably says what he thinks. Trade is everything with him. It supplies him with a religion. He worships before the shrine of Manchester. The "chief end" of man, in his opinion, is to sell cotton fabrics. What though a French army did occupy London; it would be inconvenient for a day or two, but they would stir trade as soon as they had comfortably established themselves!

We complain of excessive taxation, but we also repudiate the revolutionary principles and unjust asperions of Mr. Bright's letter, as much as we do the empty rhetoric of Mr. Scully, and the French-pamphlet statistics of Mr. Lindsay. Why do not these financial reformers leave off the meaningless bluster of general terms, and apply their whole strength to achieve the rejection of indefensible votes, and the reduction of those that are enormous? That would be preferable to such idle vapouring as they have indulged in. In this matter, as in that of Reform, John Bright is a political hypocrite and a preposterous quack; and if the Northern constituencies of England allow him to recover his character among them by wild and contemptible harangues against heavy taxation, they will only exhibit their own shame. Instead of listening to his attacks on the propertied classes, let them ask him to show one practical and successful effort that he has ever made to keep taxation within tolerable bounds? This very session he did his best to increase the Income-tax by another penny or twopence in the pound.—*Evening Packet.*

## THE WINE TRADE.

The Messrs. G. A. Haig and Co., wine merchants, Mark-lane, London, in a circular issued by them give some items of information exposing the abuses and mysteries of the wine trade, and explaining how it is possible to supply excellent wines at something like half the price hitherto charged for them. The fall in the wine duty, they remark, has only been 5s. 6d. a dozen, while the price of good wine to the consumer has seldom been less than from 40s. to 80s. If, then, the actual fall of duty is to be the only reduction in price, it is plain that the measure, as a financial experiment, must be a dead failure. They venture, however, to think that the whole course of the wine trade in this country must be altered, and have no hesitation in saying that the price of good wine to the consumer could be reduced 20s. or 30s. a dozen without any deterioration in quality. And so far from thinking that England is to be flooded with all sorts of abominable mixtures under the name of wine, they have not a shadow of a doubt that the result of the measure will be altogether to stop adulteration, and to give to the consumers in these countries wines infinitely purer than the great majority of those they have hitherto been supplied with. Those conversant with trade have, they say, long known that the retail price of wine was out of all proportions to that at which it could be bought wholesale from the first importers, but hitherto wine has been the luxury of the rich, and the trade in it comparatively confined. Long credit and bad debts, limited business and high profits have been the order of the day. Ten, fifteen, or twenty shillings a dozen was considered only a fair profit in a limited business, and, as most wines in these countries usually passed through several hands ere they reached the consumers, it is easily seen that the price to them must have been enormously enhanced. Wine which under a fair system of trade might have been sold easily at 25s. a dozen, mounted up to 50s. ere it reached the hands of the London West-end merchant, and as he had to make a profit of 10s. or 20s. the temptation to adulterate was enormous, when he could easily obtain for 6s. or 8s. a doz. a vile compound known as British port or British sherry, for the manufacture of which there were several large establishments in London—one of them being about as extensive as one of the great London breweries. To show that they do not exaggerate when they say that many wines before they reached the consumer were loaded with profits amounting to 30s. a dozen, or even more, they give the instance of champagne, for that is a wine which being bottled abroad it is almost impossible to adulterate in this country. Now, good ordinary champagne could for many years past be freely bought in London for cash at 21s. or 22s. a dozen in bond, and if to that they add the old duty and dock charges, say 12s., the cost would not have been more than 33s. or 34s. Yet this same wine at the West-end mounted up to 64s. or 68s. This system of exorbitant profits, they remark, has weighed more heavily on the wine trade of the country than the late high duties three times over.

The Messrs. Haig then pointed out a very gross imposition which is practised in the wine trade to an extent scarcely credible, that of "small bottles." It is a common practice, they say, for bottle blowers to manufacture for wine merchants bottles called twelve, or thirteen, or fourteen, or fifteen to the dozen, the meaning of which is that fifteen bottles of those called "fifteen to the dozen" hold no more than twelve honest bottles of the size called twelve to the dozen. Now twelve honest bottles ought to hold two gallons of wine besides leaving room for corking, but if one buys wine in these dishonest bottles, he must get one dozen and three bottles at a cost of 40s., in order to have the same quantity as twelve honest bottles would hold. In buying wine then in such bottles the purchaser would have been grossly cheated, for he would have been led to suppose he was only paying 32s. when he was really paying 40s. a dozen.

There is another deceit practised on the wine trade to which they call attention. This is the clap-clap of wine "old in bottle." On the Continent wine is usually ripened in cask and then drunk newly bottled. There is no doubt, however, that age will improve them all, but this, the Messrs. Haig impress on the consumer, that if he wants wine really old in bottle he must keep it in his own cellar, because one year there is worth three years with most wine merchants. "Do not," they observe, "forget the indisputable fact that wine bottled on the 31st of December, 1859, was two years in bottle on the 1st of January, 1860, although only one day had elapsed since the corks were driven, and of course will have been three years in bottle on 1st January, 1861. Do not be misled either by a thick crust on port. It is no proof that the wine is old in bottle, because port wine is often put into bottles with an old crust adhering to it, and still oftener into bottles in which an artificial crust of old wine lees and bullocks' blood has been baked, and if the crust sticks very tight and the wine proves bright to the last drop, you may be perfectly sure the crust was never deposited by the wine you have just poured off from it. The thing is very simple. Some old wine lees and bullocks' blood are made just thick enough to pour; a small quantity is put into each bottle, which is then turned gently half round so as to spread it evenly on one side and then laid carefully on to a rack. When a sufficient number are done the top-side is white-washed to mark it, artificial heat applied, and in a short time each bottle has a hard, firm crust upon it. The wine is then put in, corks dyed with logwood used, and the bottles laid down on their side in a room into which a lot of dust is blown. This falling down adheres to the upper side, and forth comes the wine "splendid old port, fifteen years in bottle."—*Cork Constitution.*

## DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.

The following are the reports of the directors and engineer of this company, to be submitted to the meeting which will be held on the 31st inst.:—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

In submitting the usual statements of capital and revenue accounts, showing the receipts and expenditure for the half-year ended 30th June, 1860, it is satisfactory to observe that notwithstanding the long winter, and the continuance of inclement weather during the spring and summer months of that half-year, there has been, nevertheless, an increase of traffic receipts. There has been an increase of traffic receipts on the Wicklow line of £990 14s 4d, and on the Kingstown line of £174 2s 9d, giving an increase on the whole of £1,164 17s 1d, in comparison with the corresponding half-year ended 30th June, 1859. On the whole year ended 30th June, 1860, as compared with the corresponding previous year, there has been an increase of traffic receipts of £5,123 18s 7d;—namely, £3,518 17s 2d increase on the Wicklow line (on which the traffic amounted to £88,905 5s, as against £85,386 7s 10d in the corresponding year), and 1,608 1s 5d increase on the Kingstown line (on which the traffic receipts were £61,832 11s 1d, as against £60,224 9s 8d. The gross revenue of the Kingstown line for the year just closed having exceeding £55,600, the Kingstown Company has become entitled, under the lease, to the contingent rent of 30 per cent. of such excess, in addition to the fixed rent and the compensation rent for diversion of traffic under the agreement of 1st October, 1859. The payment of these three rents, amounting to £17,914 11s 6d, appears in the accounts accordingly. The bill promoted in Parliament by the two companies, for giving validity to the agreement of 1st October, 1859, received the Royal assent on the 25th of May last. Out of the balance of £6,575 12s 1d, the dividend for the half-year on the six per cent. preference shares is payable. The final call on these shares having been made, they have now been fully paid up; and the dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last amounts to about £5,989, leaving the surplus to be carried forward to next account. The arrangements of this company for its part of the improved postal and passenger communication with England had been completed, and the company was ready to commence the new system on the 1st of August instant, in accordance with notice previously received from the Post-office authorities; by whom, however, the new service has since been postponed, in consequence of only one of the Steam-packet Company's new vessels being ready. The works on the first section of the Gorey extension line are in active progress; and the remainder of the extension, down to Enniscorthy, has been laid out, and the working plans are near completion. The act for the extension from Gorey to Enniscorthy was passed on 15th May, 1860; and the shares by means of which the capital for the Gorey and Enniscorthy extensions is to be raised, as determined at the extraordinary meeting of 18th June last, are in course of issue.

The engineer's report is annexed; and also a schedule of rolling stock, to which it has been necessary to make some additions to meet the growing requirements of the traffic. It has likewise been found expedient to continue the doubling of the line from Dundrum to Bray, with a view to the more convenient working of the increased traffic on the Bray line; and a new station has been established at Miltown, on that line. A temporary station is likewise being tried at Sandymount, on the Kingstown line.

The time has now arrived when the paid-up shares in the company may, with convenience and advantage in the transaction of the business, be consolidated and converted into stock. This operation will in no way prejudice or alter the rights and interests of the respective classes of shareholders, which will remain wholly unaffected thereby. Resolutions will be submitted to the general meeting accordingly.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Since my last half-yearly report, the works and permanent way of your line have been maintained in good order; any defective rails are being removed and replaced by heavier and better ones.

The works for doubling the line between Dundrum and Shanganagh are going on rapidly. I expect the second line of rails will be laid in about two months. When this is done there will be a double line the entire way from Dublin to Bray, which will greatly facilitate the proper working of the traffic. This work will be completed within my estimate.

Two new stations have been opened, one at Sandymount on the Kingstown, the other at Miltown on the Bray line. They will afford much accommodation to the neighbouring districts.

On the first division of the extension to Enniscorthy, which extends from Wicklow to Tigroney, a distance of 14¼ miles, your contractor, Mr. Edwards, is actively engaged. Between Wicklow and Rathdrum he has made considerable progress with the fencing and earthworks, and has built two underbridges and several culverts, which are well and substantially executed. The rest of the extension has been staked out and surveyed, and in a few weeks I shall have the working plans and estimates of the whole line to Enniscorthy complete.

## DUBLIN WATER WORKS COMMISSION.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, John Hawkshaw, Esq., C.E., sat yesterday, and resumed the inquiry into this matter.

There were present amongst others—The Lord Mayor, Mr. Chambers, T.C.; Mr. Hawksley, C.E.; Dr. Gray, Chairman of the Water Works Committee; Mr. Wharton, T.C.; Mr. Bateman, C.E.; Mr. Neville, City Engineer; Mr. French, T.C.; Mr. Mallet, C.E.; Mr. Tagart, T.C.; Mr. M'Mullen, Secretary of the Grand Canal Company; Mr. C. Clibborne, Mr. F. Morgan, Law Agent; Mr. Farquhar, Town Clerk; Mr. James Haughton, Mr. Frith, C.E.

Mr. Bateman handed in copies of Dr. Thompson's analysis, read by him on the previous day. He made explanations to show the purity of the streams in the neighbourhood of Ballysmutten, where he proposes to construct his reservoir. He then read Mr. Yeates' return of his rain guages, from which it appeared that from the 23rd of February to the 6th of June, 1860, the rain at Dublin was eight inches. At the Leefin Mountain, which is 2,000 feet high, the rain was 13 inches, decimal 10. From the 23rd of February to the 9th of July, the rain at Dublin was ten inches, decimal 674; and at the same time, on the Leefin Mountains (over Ballysmutten), 18 inches, 10 decimal. That was an increase of nearly 80 per cent. in that time. From the 23rd February to the 21st August, inclusive, the rain fall at Dublin was 17 inches; at Blessington 21 inches; at Ballysmutten, on the site of the proposed reservoir, 27 inches. This showed an increase over Dublin of 10 inches. It would appear that from 50 to nearly 80 per cent. more rain fell at Ballysmutten than at Dublin. He had given in the general returns up to 1832, which were all he could obtain published. He wished to mention a circumstance which might be useful with regard to the spongillæ found in the Dublin water pipes.—At Manchester, before the introduction of soft water, the city was supplied with hard water, which favoured the growth of a small fresh water mussel, which thickly line the reservoirs and pipes. There were myriads of them, and they lay in the pipes as thick as paving stones. These were caused by the large quantity of lime in the water. He was curious to see what would be the effect of passing water without lime. This was done ten or eleven years ago, and the result was that these mussels had entirely disappeared. There was no longer anything from which they could make their shells, and for years on their discharge the small pipes were found choked with them. If soft water were supplied to Dublin in place of the present hard water, which probably favoured the growth of spongillæ they would probably disappear.

Mr. Thomas Mallett, C.E., then at considerable length proceeded to place his plan before the commissioner. He proposed that the supply should be taken from the Dodder, the water to be collected in three reservoirs, and the estimated cost £184,000. Mr. Mallet laid several documents before the commissioner, setting forth the estimated expenses of the various items, and proving the practicability of his scheme. A lengthened discussion arose upon the subject; after which,

Mr. Bateman said—With respect to the mill-owners that he did not think Mr. Mallet had any very extensive experience on the subject, as, instead of their being easy persons to deal with, it would be found they were a very difficult people to treat with. They were not so easily bought out as might be supposed, and in all cases when it was necessary to treat with them, it was found they preferred to get water compensation to money.

Mr. Mallet said he had had a good deal of experience on this subject. If it were a matter of option, and if the water still remained, then, of course it would be preferable to give it as compensation; but when it was necessary to make the whole of the water available, then, of course, the rights of the mill-owners should be purchased out. On the other hand, he (Mr. Mallet) had communicated with these mill-owners, and was informed they would not take compensation in water, but insisted on having money. Whether Parliament would grant it or not was another question.

The Commissioner here asked whether any member of the Ballast Board was present to represent the rights of the Liffey authorities?

Dr. Gray said the board were aware the inquiry was going on.

The Commissioner—Then they ought to be here, if they have any suggestions or objections to make.

Mr. Edward Clibborn was next sworn (at his own request), and stated he had lived for 50 years close to the river Dodder, and it had been the complaint made by persons living there, that from some cause or other the actual supply of water in the bed of the river was decreasing gradually, and to such an extent that many feared the time would come when there would be little or no water; recently at the fair of Donnybrook the supply was so small that it was impossible to cook the bacon and cabbage which the Corporation was so fond of in the fine old times—(laughter)—there was a sensible loss in the rain which fell, owing to infiltration or evaporation; his (Mr. Clibborn's) own experience of the Dodder for nearly half a century was, that the diminution of water increased annually.

Mr. Christopher Mulvany, Engineer to the Grand Canal Company, was sworn, and proposed the supply from the two canals; in 1840, a scheme was brought forward to make a certain reservoir, and the Corporation applied to him to make a counter-project, and he then gave the matter consideration; he proposed to make a reservoir from the canal, whose elevation would be 178 feet above it; in 1859, the Corporation proposed the scheme of supplying the water from the two canals, but this, with the other, fell to the ground; since that time, he (Mr. Mulvany) was very much inclined to alter his view of taking the supply exclusively from the one canal; this alteration of opinion arose from observation of the increased population of Dublin; he was disposed to adopt the two canals as the surest and best means of supply.

The Commissioner—Do you consider the canal water to be of the best quality?

Mr. Mulvany—I will not enter into that question; it is the best source as to economy and as to quantity; I believe it can hardly be said the water is bad, for there is an experience of it of 50 years; the Royal Canal would supply 4,500,000 gallons daily on the driest day, and the Grand Canal, for a very short period, from 4¾ millions to 5 millions daily, also on the driest day; one of the supplies of the Grand Canal is the large river, which has its source in the west range of the Dublin Mountains; the estimate of the quantity of water from the Grand Canal was based on a calculation of the least yield of this source; on the 3rd August, 1857, the yield was 2,836,200 gallons a day, while on the 13th of the same month, after a fall of rain, it was 5,000,958; the plan showed the area of the lake which was the principal feeder of the Royal Canal to be 2,500 acres, and the area of the whole rain-basin of the lake, including the lake itself, is 7,943 acres; in addition to that reservoir, there is a stream which the Midland Great Western Railway Company have full control of, and which flows into the Royal Canal, about ten miles east of Mullingar; this stream yields two million gallons daily; it yielded that quantity in the dry year 1859; taking these two canals as a source of supply, I think it would be amply sufficient for Dublin; this would not occasion very much interference with mill power; my proposition is, that the water should be taken from between the 6th and 7th locks.

To the Commissioner—I do not know whether the Canal Company would make a guarantee in the matter; I do not attend here officially; I suggest that the Corporation should construct a reservoir; I think that an understanding could shortly be come to between two companies like the Canal and the Corporation, with respect to authority and control over the works; in February last the heads of the companies met, and came to an understanding to give ten millions of water every day; I consider the two Canal Companies are willing to give this water for £4,000 per annum, and that, in addition the Corporation should make the reservoir so as to give out this water at a uniform quantity of ten millions daily; I have estimated the cost of the reservoirs, and I think that £140,000 would be sufficient for the purpose of conducting the water into Dublin; I do not think the reservoirs by themselves should cost more than £80,000; the cost for mains would be about £55,000, £60,000 for reservoirs, including filters; the length of the mains from where I calculated was for each five miles; I have been engineer to the canal for fourteen years; taking the water between the 6th and 7th locks, the elevation is about 150¾ feet; I see nothing to prevent the Canal Company from giving what may be called a reasonable guarantee; I think there can be no doubt that this quantity of water could be given; I think a reservoir holding 200 million gallons of water would be sufficient; just immediately at the tail of the proposed embankment of Mr. Mallet's there are very large landscapes, and looking at the formation of the valley, there is a great quantity of sand, and it strikes me it would be a very dangerous place to put an embankment of any height.

The following communication was here read:—

"Grand Canal House, Dublin, August 23, 1860.

"SIR,—In conformity with the uniform desire of the directors of the Grand Canal Company to afford to the Corporation of this city every facility in their power towards obtaining the best future supply of water for the use of our fellow-citizens, I beg to state to you, that the directors willingly undertake, on the part of the company, that the agreement with the Corporation for the supply of water now had from the Grand Canal shall be extended, subject to all existing covenants and conditions, for three additional years, being up to the 24th June, 1868, or for any portion of the intermediate term the Corporation may desire.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

"WM. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Chairman.

"John Hawkshaw, Esq., C.E., Commissioner."

After some discussion,

Mr. Hawkesley came forward, and said he attended on behalf of the Corporation, for the purpose of stating some facts, and not with a view to favour any particular plan. He became acquainted with the subject in 1855, and ever since then the matter had received his closest attention. The first plan proposed was that of Mr. Mulvany, which was thought inadequate, as it did not give sufficient pressure for the districts in the neighbourhood of Dublin. It only gave a pressure of 168, whereas it was considered that 200 were required above the ordnance datum. The next plan was that of Mr. Thomas Mallet, known as the "Dodder Valley scheme." His great objection to that plan was that the rainfall was not sufficient to give them grounds for supposing an adequate supply could be obtained. The evaporation, which was equivalent to 15 inches in this latitude, being deducted, would render it insufficient. Fourteen inches and a-half of rain in the district from which this water was proposed to be taken by this plan would supply 36 persons per acre, but they required 12 millions per diem. The population of Dublin and districts amounted to 350,000, and it was necessary to have a supply for 400,000, allowing for increase; but, in supplying this, they were in peculiar difficulties, the brewers having no stream of their own. The catchment basin of this scheme was only 6,000 acres, and it was, therefore, impossible for him (Mr. Hawkesley) to approve of it. The next scheme which was laid before me was that of Mr. M'Lean, who proposed to supplement the water of the Grand Canal by taking a supply from the Liffey, at a place called Morristown, and then to draw from the canal at the fifth lock. So far as supply was concerned, that was sufficient for all; but it proposed to draw the water from a level too low for the purposes of the town. I did not make any report upon that, as I received no communication on the subject. The next scheme was that of Mr. Neville, in 1849, who proposed to supply from the 12th lock, for 250,000 population, at the rate of 3 cubic feet per diem. I then was induced to visit Lake Oriel, and I ascertained that the supply was wholly insufficient. The evaporation on the surface of the lake is fully equal to the amount of rain falling upon it. This lake is, different in position from the other reservoirs suggested. It might be possible to procure a supply from that lake equal to 15 inches per annum. 12 inches would supply 30 persons to the acre. The scheme, therefore, of Mr. Neville was found to be perfectly inadequate. I may add that the water of Lake Oriel is very good indeed. The next plan submitted to me was one of Mr. Louch in 1850, and he proposed to establish a reservoir on the Government gardens in the Phœnix Park, at an elevation of 180 feet, which also related to the Royal Canal, but at too low a level. Here I may mention that I think too much importance has been attached to what is called "degrees of hardness." Very good water is that at 8 and 9 degrees. The next step taken was that of the Corporation, in recommending the joint plan of Mr. Mulvany and Mr. Louch; the next scheme was Mr. Brassil's, to take the water from Poolaphoca at an elevation of 170 feet. The reservoir Mr. Brassil proposed was too small. I have had a great deal to do with the formation of reservoirs, and I can only state that the experience I have gathered induces me to say that (as proposed) a great deal of unnecessary expense would be incurred by constructing a reservoir at Ballysmutten. The first ground upon which I refrain from recommending this reservoir is because it would be impossible to estimate the expense of making it water-tight. Mr. Neville's estimate for Ballysmutten was £218,000, and £30,000 for another reservoir. The next plan was one for the supply of water from the River Vartry, which I believe, is the best in the neighbourhood of Dublin; my own impression is, that the two Canal Companies would yield a sufficient supply—viz., ten million gallons daily, but I do not think they could guarantee a preferential supply to that extent. The difficulties with which the Corporation met in reference to these schemes are, I believe, the cause why they are represented here to-day.

Mr. Hawkesley had not concluded his statement when the inquiry was adjourned.

THE MAYOR OF CORK THROWING THE DART.—The ancient and important civic ceremony of "throwing the dart" took place on Tuesday. It is performed every three years, and is in accordance with a clause in the city charter, which provides that, for the purpose of showing their jurisdiction over the port and harbour, the Mayor, accompanied by the other officers of the Corporation of Cork, and such members of that body as may choose, shall go out to the mouth of the harbour, and, at a point as near to a straight line drawn from Poor Head to Cork Head as can be determined on with the eye, shall throw a dart into the water. The ceremony had been performed before in '57, during the Mayoralty of Mr. Fitzgibbon, and the three years having elapsed, Tuesday was fixed on for performing it again. The railway steamer Albert, having been engaged for the excursion, the Mayor and Corporate officers, with a number of the Corporation, started in her from the Custom-house Quay, a little after twelve o'clock. The day, though rather dark-looking and a little cold, was yet favourable for an aquatic excursion, and a pleasant day was anticipated by all on board. Having reached the necessary point at the harbour's mouth, the Mayor put on his official robes and the collar of S.S., took the arrow, which was about a yard and a half in length, with a heavy iron barbed head, and, proceeding to the bow of the vessel, accompanied by the entire of the party, threw it into the water amid a loud cheer. The National Anthem was then sung in excellent style by Mr. Wood, the other gentlemen joining in with an enthusiasm truly loyal. The ceremony being over, the steamer altered her course, and after a run across the harbour's mouth, from one head to the other, she again turned her bow inwards. Landing at Crosshaven on the way, the party walked about there for a short time, exciting considerable wonder among the simple inhabitants, who could not tell what to make of the steamer covered with flags, and all the ensigns of office, including the sword, wand, &c., which they saw, the imposing-looking shako of Mr. Lynch, the swordbearer, raising their admiration almost to the highest pitch. The party then returned to Queenstown, where they arrived at five o'clock, and repaired to the Royal Queenstown Yacht Club-house, which had been kindly placed at their disposal by the members of that body, and where an elegant cold dinner, supplied and served up in superior style by Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Bridge-street, was prepared. Captain Seymour, Vice-Commodore of the Club fleet, joined the party at dinner, by special invitation. The chair was taken by the Mayor, and the vice-chair by the Town Clerk. The usual loyal toasts having been given and duly honoured, that of the Army and Navy was drunk, to which Lieutenant Arnott, of the Glasgow Volunteers, responded. He regretted the Government had not thought proper to introduce the volunteer system into Ireland, but he supposed it was thought, from the very warlike character of the people, that they wanted no training to meet any foe that might come. (Laughter.) Captain Seymour responded for the Navy, and then gave the Mayor and Corporation of Cork, to which his worship responded. The next toast was the Royal Queenstown Yacht Club, which again brought Captain Seymour on his legs; after which, "Prosperity to the trade and commerce of Cork" was given, coupled with the name of Mr. William Hegarty, to which was added the trade and commerce of Queenstown. Mr. Hegarty, in responding on behalf of Cork, referred in terms of satisfaction to the progress which our trade and commerce had made within the last few years, and hoped that that progress would continue. Captain Seymour having responded on behalf of Queenstown, a number of minor toasts were given, which were interspersed with songs from those of the gentlemen possessed of vocal powers, and the party broke up some time after nine, after a pleasant evening. They returned to Cork by steamboat and train.—*Cork Examiner.*

ENNISKILLEN AND ITS RAILWAYS.—Some time ago we stated that the extension of the Derry Railway to Beleek, Donegal, and Ballyshannon would cut off Enniskillen, transferring the traffic of the North-West to the Maiden City. We find now that a company to obviate this, and, at the same time, to open up the West, has been started under the Tramways Bill and Limited Liability Act. They propose placing steamers on Lough Erne, which has a navigation of forty-five miles in length, to ply to Beleek, whence seven miles of tramways bring them to Ballyshannon and Bundoran; to Pettigo, with eleven miles of tramways to Donegal, and to Lisnaskea and Belturbet. Thus Enniskillen will be made the depot of all the surrounding country, and, instead of the Donegal trade being turned off to Derry it will centre there, with the option of rail to Derry, Belfast, Dundalk, or Dublin. Our readers are aware that the Midland Company are extended to Cavan, only seven miles from Belturbet. They could either make a short line to that lake port, or the Erne Tram and Steam Company a tramway. The promoters say that the tramways cost only one-sixth of the railways per mile; but, taking forty-five miles of steam navigation without tolls, that their mileage will be less than 1-20th.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE FIRST TRAMWAYS.—The Birkenhead tramways, the first passenger lines laid in Great Britain, are to be opened with a banquet on the 30th inst. The American and European Tramway Company have rapidly completed this pioneer line, under Mr. G. F. Traen, their agent, and Mr. Pallis, the local engineer.

## SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Cornelius Shannon, Captain Wall, Andrew Rogers, G. G. Place, J.P.; John Ouseley Bonsall, Edmond Lawless, Maurice Connor, Simon Ledwidge, W. F. Drought, John Draper, James Plunkett, Thomas Franklin, John Keogh, J. Lentaigne, V.C.; J. H. Askins, Francis Dowling, George Austin.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,061; admitted during the week, 125; born, 1; discharged, 93; died, 4. Remaining on Saturday, 2,088. Of the above number there were sick and infirm, 972; healthy adults, 235; healthy children, 502; aged and healthy, 379; out-door, 260; total, 2,353.

Mr. Rogers brought before the board the case of a pauper inmate, named Sarah Burton, one of the insubordinates. It appeared that she had been sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment in the first instance, and then to three years in a reformatory, but the governor of the latter institution had informed the board that he could not admit the prisoner.

The Chairman said he thought the case should at once be reported to the Government, so that they might know how to act.

The Board seemed to entertain the same view of the matter.

The Chairman said there had been received a very favourable report from the Protestant schoolmaster, as to the conduct and progress of his pupils, but as yet there had been received no report from the Catholic schoolmaster. He thought that a committee, composed of some of the Catholic guardians, accompanied by Mr. Otway, Poor Law Inspector, should be appointed to report as to the state of the Catholic schools. The proposition was assented to, and, after the transaction of some ordinary business, the board adjourned.

## Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Coughlan was charged with stealing a pair of boots from the window of a house on Rathmines-road, on Wednesday morning.

Mary Murphy, a servant in the house, deposed that the boots were hers, and that she had put them at the window of the ground floor to dry; in about twenty minutes afterwards they were missed; she saw prisoner climbing up through the area, and asked him what he was doing; he replied that he was looking for a ballad which he had dropped. he then went away, but was pursued and arrested, and the boots found in his possession.—He was sent for trial at the county sessions.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Kelly, a private in the Military Train, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 101 D, charged with assaulting him, without any provocation, on Wednesday, on Ellis'-quay. It appeared that the prisoner walked up to the constable and deliberately struck him in the face with a whip, and when arrested he repeated the assault.—He was fined 10s., or, in default of payment, ordered 14 days' imprisonment.

John Mulligan was charged by Police-constable 49 C, with assaulting him while on duty in Upper Abbey-street.—He was also fined 10s., or, in default of payment, ordered 14 days' imprisonment.

Frederick Tucker, a private of the 1st Royals, was summoned at the suit of William Downey, of 59, Barrack-street, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the defendant went to lodge in complainant's house, and stayed there a fortnight, after which he went to the Curragh, and, on the room being opened, it was discovered that the sheets and blankets had been taken away.—The defendant was fined £1 5s.

## SHERIFF'S COURT—LONDON, AUGUST 22.

(Before Mr. Kerr.)

SINGULAR STORY OF MARRIED LIFE.

Richardson v. Pennington.

This was an action to recover £5, money lent to, and £1, cash expended for, the defendant. Mr. Buchanan called his client, Mrs. Richardson, and that lady deposed to having advanced the £6 in question.

Mr. Beard (for the defence) cross-examined the plaintiff as to the person to whom she gave the money.

The Plaintiff—I handed it to the son to give his father, who has promised to pay me.

Mr. Beard—Now, what relation was the son to you when you advanced this money?

The Plaintiff—He was my husband.

Mr. Beard—There's an end of the case.

His Honour—I should think so.

Mr. Buchanan—Stop a minute. Now, you mean to say that you thought he was your husband—but in reality he was not?

Plaintiff—No, I married a man of the name of Richardson, my maiden name being Jermyn, and Richardson left me twelve years ago. After his absence of ten years I thought he was dead, and married Pennington, but somehow or other Richardson turned up again, and did not die until two years after my marriage with Pennington, who, having spent nearly all my money, has left me.

His Honour found for defendant, and

Mr. Beard applied for costs.

His Honour—Oh! no. She has not been well treated.

Mr. Beard—She is a woman of property.

Mr. Buchanan—Was; but your client's son spent nearly all.

His Honour—I can't allow costs.—*Evening Standard.*

On Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. Caird, of Glasgow, was the preacher in Crathie church. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, Lord and Lady John Russell, Sir George Grey, and the members of the Royal suite were among the audience, which was largely swollen by strangers from Ballater, Braemar, and places farther distant. The subject of discourse was Paul's Address to the Athenians, from Acts, chapter xvii. 18th verse, and onwards; and the discourse itself was characterised by great power and subtlety of thought, as well as remarkable eloquence and felicity of diction.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Atmospheric Changes.—The keen cutting winds succeeding the warm moist weather prevailing, will have a deleterious effect on the complexion, skin, and nervous system. Blotches, boils, rheumatism, colds, and sore throats, already surround us, but yield to the early administration of Holloway's remedies. On first symptoms presenting themselves, these invaluable medicines should be at once resorted to, when each and all, diptheria included, will either be prevented altogether, or thrown off without damaging the weakest constitution. Erysipelas, blotched face, and hoarseness, depart at once, before the cleansing, purifying, preservative powers of these twin remedies, which Royalty itself has commended, and whose well-merited praises flow from [illegible] and peasant in every clime.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
*Newly Invented Application of*
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
*forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Plastic Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.*
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
32, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by [illegible] *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha, to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed,
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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Condon—August 22, at Rathmines, the wife of Mr. Edward Condon, of a daughter.

Knipe—August 22, at Lim[illegible]hill, St. Dolough's, the wife of Dr. John F. Knipe, of a daughter.

Leeper—August 21, at Kildare-place, the wife of the Rev. Alexander Leeper, B.D., of a daughter.

Lever—August 19, at Frankford, King's County, the wife of John Lever, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.I., of a son.

M'Fadden—August 19, at No. 2, Seaview-terrace, Clontarf, the wife of Mr. James M'Fadden, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sanders and Campbell—August 21, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, by the Rev. Henry Martyn Sanders, brother of the bridegroom, Lieutenant Charles D. Sanders, R.N., youngest son of Commander John Sanders, R.N., to Christian, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Campbell, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and niece of William Murdoch, Esq., of the same place.

Spurgeon and Burgoyne—August 22, at New Park-street Chapel, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the Rev. James Archer Spurgeon, minister of Portland Chapel, Southampton, to Emily Georgina, youngest daughter of General Sir John F. Burgoyne, Bart.

Wake and Sitwell—August 18, at the Parish Church, Birnham, by the Lord Bishop of London, uncle of the bride and bridegroom, Herwald Craufurd Wake, C.B., fourth son of Sir Charles Wake, of Courteen Hall, Bart., to Lucy, fourth daughter of the late Sir George Sitwell, of Reinshaw, Bart.

DEATHS.

Bauch—August 22, at Sandymount, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Leland, eldest son of Mr. John Bauch, of this city, in the 30th year of his age.

Evans—August 19, at Ballylahan, near Foxford, aged 21 years, Catherine Letitia, youngest daughter of Charles Evans, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Rev. James Hall, Presbyterian Minister of Turlough.

Richardson—July 14, at Cobourg, Canada West, John Richardson, Esq., aged 36 years.

Wynne—August 17, at Pole Hore, county Wexford, Owen Llewellyn, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Wynne, of Ardcolm, aged 21 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, AUGUST 23, 1860.—ARRIVED.—Ceres (s), London, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods—4 colliers.

SAILED—Enterprise, Wicklow, wheat; Providence, Cardiff, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods; Speedwell, Newry, Indian corn; Mary Lloyd, Portmadoc, goods; Kate, Garston, timber; Foyle (s), London, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—AUGUST 24.
Morning, 4h 11m. Evening, 4h 47m.

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